

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE.

Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter, 52s., including double numbers and postage.
Solicitors' Journal, town, 26s.; country, 28s.

The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JULY 30, 1864.

WE ARE SURE our readers are nearly as tired as we are ourselves of the vexed question of law reporting, which has lately been forced into so unpleasant a prominence; and we do not altogether without reluctance recur to the subject, but an article has been brought to our notice, which lately appeared in one of our contemporaries,* which so admirably exposes the inherent weakness and absurdity of the proposed new scheme that we cannot help calling the attention of our readers to it. After stating the existing admitted evil and the difficulty in the way of providing a remedy, the writer proceeds to the following effect:—

In terms, of course, it would be impossible in these days to prohibit the publication or even the citation of volunteer reports in favour of a series which happened to be promoted by a committee of the bar, and the only other way of getting rid of the multiplicity of reports was to establish one more series with such a command of the market as to starve all others out of existence. The danger of this project was that, if it failed, the new reports, instead of swallowing up all the others, would only add to the evil by flooding the profession with seven sets of reports instead of six. We should have Aaron's rod and the magicians' rods into the bargain, and the last state of the law would be worse than the first. Besides this, a monster scheme for running established rivals off the road is always a hazardous and costly venture, and the committee were by no means prepared to ask the Bar to find the necessary funds for the experiment.

Although on profit they were bent,
They had a frugal mind.

What they proposed was, to conduct a speculation involving an outlay of from £10,000 to £20,000 a-year through the agency of a corporation with limited liability and no capital. The council so constituted was to engage a staff, one half of whose pay was to be contingent on the profits of the speculation, and the rest on such guarantee as it might be possible to obtain from some printer and publisher, who would kindly find the capital to work the concern without asking to share the profits. The experience of the trade-publishers, from whose practice the idea was borrowed, proved that it would be practicable to get the work done (well or badly) on the "pay-when-we-can" principle, in the manner proposed; but the arrangement seemed as little likely to secure the efficiency of the reports as to save the scheme from ultimate collapse. Least of all was there any probability that the new publication would establish itself alone. The bait of cheapness was offered, but not to the extent to which it had already been carried by more enterprising publishers. The prestige of a Bar meeting was relied on, and would have sufficed to ensure a certain number of subscribers; but as the Bar was divided in opinion, and the solicitors—the largest purchasers of cheap reports—were not represented there at all, it was a tolerable certainty that the project, if tried, would for a year or two have aggravated instead of diminishing the evil, and then would have died out in the competition with publishers who knew their business better, and were not afraid to risk their own money in supporting their speculations. In the shape into which the committee threw it, the whole affair had degenerated into a mere co-operative store for the supply of cheap reports to lawyers who were willing to join it. In justice to the committee, it is only fair to say that about a third of their number declined to sign the report, and that the remainder were so far from being agreed on the subject that it was found necessary to present a sort of compromise scheme, without the reasons which were supposed to recommend it, or the evidence on which it was based.

The meeting which was summoned to the obsequies of this unpromising report was conducted with all due solemnity. It was presided over by the Attorney-General, who carefully ab-

stained from saying a word in favour of the project. The body of the hall was filled by members of the Bar, while the committee occupied the dais, the Queen's Counsel being seated on a table, round the legs of which clustered the committeemen of the outer Bar. The scheme was formally recommended by the chairman of the committee, who said very little except that its feasibility, about which the committee had differed, ought to be taken for granted by the Bar; and it was seconded by a colleague who doubted the financial basis of the project, but appeared to see no harm in trying it as an experiment, which, if it failed, could not hurt a council without money or liability, and would damage no one but the reporting staff. Now, it must be admitted that lawyers have as much right to combine in a co-operative society for the manufacture of cheap reports as working people have to unite in co-operative stores for the supply of cheap grocery or bread. But it is difficult to throw a halo of glory over so utilitarian a project, and the really original idea of conducting such a speculation without raising a sixpence of capital says as little for the sagacity as for the liberality of the representatives of the Bar. If the inhabitants of Little Pedlington, suffering under bad and dear bread, were to hold a solemn meeting, with the great gentry on a table and the small gentry under it, and resolve to establish a co-operative bakery without a farthing of capital, their prospects of success would be small. If they then addressed the bakers of the town with a request that they would close their shops and work for the co-operative society at modest salaries, to be paid out of any profits which might not be muddled away by a board who risked nothing in the concern, they would scarcely expect very cordial assistance. If, in addition to this, the society promised to arrange with their miller to guarantee half the bakers' salaries and supply flour upon credit, it would be evident enough that the miller who found the money would be the master of the concern—co-operative gentry, journeyman-bakers, and all. Now this is precisely, without any exaggeration, what the majority-report of the bar-committee suggested, and anything less likely to conduce to the improvement of the law or the dignity of the Bar it would be hard to conceive.

Comment on these remarks would but mar their force. Let us only hope that the good sense of the Bar generally will be sufficiently strong to prevent at the outset so pernicious and at the same time so hopeless an innovation, and that gentlemen in either branch of the profession will not be tempted, by the delusive hope of establishing an impossible monopoly, to lend their names as contingent subscribers to the projected reports; a course which can, at most, result in galvanising into a temporary semblance of vitality this threatened Frankenstein, which, like its prototype, will unquestionably, if called into existence, prove a plague to its authors: unhappily the plague will not stop there, but will affect the whole profession, even those most guiltless of the scheme, who will, nevertheless, as if six concurrent series were too little, be bound to know the contents of this extra series of reports.

THE GRIEVANCE OF MR. GEORGE O'MALLEY IRWIN, and the subject of his petition of right, crop up before the public from time to time. On Saturday last an application was made by Mr. Irwin to Mr. Selfe, the magistrate at the Westminster Police-court, for a summons against Sir George Grey for wilful and corrupt perjury, and also for high treason, not in his private capacity, but as Secretary of State, in advising her Majesty not to issue a writ under a petition of right—"advising the Queen not to comply with her coronation oath, and not to have the course of law proceeded with, were the offences of which Sir George Grey had been guilty." This application, which was obviously absurd and extravagant, has been refused, but as this conduct on the part of the Home Secretary involves a grave question of constitutional law, it is to be hoped that the matter will not be permitted to rest in its present unsatisfactory state. The case has also, as our readers will perceive from our Parliamentary news, been lately mentioned in the House of Commons; we hope to take an early opportunity of returning to the subject.

MR. SERJEANT MEREWETHER, whose death, at the advanced age of eighty-four, we record this week, was for many years town-clerk of the corporation of the

* *Saturday Review*, July 9, 1864.

city of London. He was elected to the office of town-clerk on the 23rd of June, 1842, on the death of Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, the father of the present town-clerk, who had held it for seventeen years. At the age of sixty-two, when he entered on the duties of the office, he relinquished the whole of his professional practice, which had become very lucrative from the extent of his Parliamentary business. He was called to the Bar on the 5th of May, 1809, and was for many years previous to his death a serjeant-at-law, with a patent of precedence. He was also Attorney-General to the late Queen Dowager, a Doctor of Civil Law, Recorder of Reading, and a member of the Western Circuit. On the 10th of February, 1859, when verging on eighty years of age, Mr. Merewether resigned the office of town-clerk on a pension of £1,000 a-year, which now reverts by his death to the civic purse. A man of dignified presence and prepossessing manner, Mr. Merewether gained the good wishes of all those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Merewether had a large family, five of whom survive, his eldest son being Mr. Henry Merewether, Q.C., Recorder of Devises, and as eminent a Parliamentary leader as his father was before him.

IN OUR OBITUARY this week it is our mournful duty to announce the death of William Kemmis, Esq., formerly Crown Solicitor for the Leinster circuit, and solicitor to the Treasury in Ireland.

Mr. Kemmis's first prominent part in public life dates so long ago as the year 1798 (when the "veteran" Lord Palmerston was four years old), at which time he was concerned in the prosecution of more than one of the rebels of that day, under the direction of the famous, or notorious, "Black Jack," better known in England as Lord Norbury. So efficient were Mr. Kemmis's services at this period, that in 1801 he was appointed by Mr. Attorney-General Saurin to the offices of Crown Solicitor for Dublin, and for the Leinster circuit; an appointment which was almost instantaneously followed by that of Solicitor to the Irish Treasury, which was conferred on him by the Duke of Richmond, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Nor were his peculiar powers destined to be long unemployed. When Robert Emmet's insurrection broke out in 1803, and failed, having accomplished nothing more than the murder of Lord Chief Justice Kilwarden, it was Mr. Kemmis's lot to get up the prosecution not only of the murderers but also of the remarkable man whose name has shed a sort of lustre over that most unhappy affair. When, again, the Marquis Wellesley, then Lord-Lieutenant, was insulted by rioters in 1828, Mr. Kemmis it was who prepared the case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. Attorney-General Plunket. He performed the same duty at the trials of O'Connell and his associates for sedition in 1844, and of John Mitchel and William Smith O'Brien in 1848. At the trial of Mitchel it was that, for almost, if not altogether, the only time in the course of so lengthened and important a public career, Mr. Kemmis laid himself open to animadversion in respect of the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. We well remember the indignation which was aroused in one political party in Dublin, and the regret which was felt by the other, at the indiscriminate manner in which Mr. Kemmis, on that occasion, exercised the right of the Crown to direct jurors to "stand by." This was the more to be reprehended and regretted as the charge of "packing juries" is a favourite staple grievance of the revolutionary party in Ireland; and though ordinarily, as we believe, utterly without foundation, it is not likely to be less prevalent by reason that, in one of the most important State trials of the century, there was certainly some colour for the complaint. Mr. Kemmis, again, was the Crown Solicitor from whose custody, upwards of thirty years ago, was abstracted that remarkable letter whose absence condemned a man, now admittedly innocent, to the ruin of his professional prospects, and to a ceaseless, hopeless, life-

long struggle for that justice which successive Governments, partly perhaps from a sort of reprehensible *esprit de corps*, partly no doubt from the same cause which has made shipwreck of the case of the Baron de Bode, the magnitude of the claim, seem banded together to refuse. We allude to the case of Mr. O'Malley Irwin, of which the facts will be found in our parliamentary intelligence this week.

Mr. Kemmis retired, after a lengthened service, from the office of Crown Solicitor in 1852, but retained the less onerous post of Solicitor to the Treasury till 1859, when he retired completely into private life. He expired on Wednesday, 20th inst., at his residence in Kildare-street, Dublin, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

IT IS REPORTED at the Palais de Justice, in Paris, that the affair of the electoral committees, mentioned by us a short time ago,* has been concluded, and that MM. Carnot and Garnier-Pages, deputies for Paris; MM. Dreo, Hérold, Ferry, and Clamageran, advocates of Paris; M. Melsheim, avoué at Schellstadt; and M. Bory, advocate at Marseilles, would be charged before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, with having formed part of an unauthorized meeting of more than twenty persons, an offence provided for by Art. 291 of the Penal Code, and Arts. 1 and 3 of the law of April 10, 1831. The case will, it is thought, come on for trial about the middle of August.

IN THE CASE OF *Masters v. Masters*, a short account of which will be found in another column, a gross fraud which was attempted to be practised on the Divorce Court has fortunately been detected, and the decree *nisi* which had been obtained has been reversed. In view of the facilities which present themselves for committing offences of this kind, and the temptations incident to being a party to a divorce suit, it behoves the judge to take every precaution against such attempts as are recorded in that case being successful. The intervention of the Queen's Proctor has proved eminently serviceable: and we should consider it a subject for congratulation were his interposition in divorce cases more frequent than it is.

SINCE THE DAYS when railways began to overrun London, frequent opportunities have occurred to show the large and still increasing value of property which is, as it were, swallowed up by this great dragon of civilization. We see this especially in the case of lands belonging to corporate bodies which are not usually empowered to alienate their property. As an instance of this, we understand that for a small property in the neighbourhood of Cow-cross, taken by the Metropolitan Railway, the sum of £1,800 has been recently awarded to St. John's College, Cambridge. Surely large profits ought to accrue to the shareholders of a line which can pay such immense sums.

OUR INDIAN FELLOW-SUBJECTS are fast advancing to the period when they will attain to the dignity of being represented in most of the highest offices. A native of the presidency of Bombay has lately been elevated to the bench of the Bombay High Court. Rao Bahadur Junardhun Wassodejee, the senior principal Sudder Ameen of the presidency, and an able lawyer, has been appointed by the Governor to act as judge of the High Court during the absence in Europe of the Hon. Kinloch Forbes. The Hon. Mr. Justice Junardhun Wassodejee is a man of long and large experience both in the political and judicial branches of the public service. His reports, as head assistant secretary to Government in the political department, commanded the admiration of the India House in days past; and his judicial decisions in very important cases have more recently commanded the admiration and commendation of her Majesty's Privy Council. The elevation of such a man to the bench of the High Court will be of great advantage to the public administration of justice, by increasing the

confidence of the people in our highest court of judicature, and such appointments must add real strength to the Government, by increasing the confidence of the people in it.

PRECAUTIONS INNUMERABLE appear to be insufficient to prevent bribery taking place at the election of Members of Parliament, and really it would appear that every fresh measure introduced to suppress it only brings forward some "man in the moon" of inventive genius sufficient to evade its penalties. A bill, introduced into Parliament by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Whiteside, declares it a misdemeanour to give any consideration whatever to influence a vote or in return for a vote given, excepting, however, the payment of legal expenses *bona fide* incurred. The bill also provides that every candidate shall subscribe a declaration that he has made no payment and given no consideration save those authorised by the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts; and the subscription of an untrue declaration is to be reckoned a misdemeanour. We can scarcely suppose that this new measure, if passed, will have the desired effect, after the experience the public has derived from the evidence taken on election petitions.

A COMMISSION is at the present moment occupied at Vienna with the revision of the Penal Code. According to the *Ost Deutsche Post* several interesting discussions have taken place in that body on the subject of the abolition of capital punishment, which have resulted in a decision, by five votes to two, that the penalty of death ought to be discontinued.

OUR READERS will see in another column a short account of a new invention now exhibiting in St. James's Hall, and called the anthropoglossos. To what purposes the invention is intended to be applied we are not as yet informed, but if the permission of the judges could be obtained, we might in a few years have our eminent Queen's counsel speaking in several courts at the same moment by means of their "anthropoglossos." The only conditions would be the imitation of the voice, and the winding up of the machine already "coached" with the required arguments.

AT THE MAIDSTONE ASSIZES we hear that Mr. Morgan Howard, who was instructed to conduct the case of a plaintiff in a cause which was called on, having been unfortunate enough to lose his portmanteau, containing his wig and gown, by reason of its being stolen or mislaid at the railway station, was unable to appear before the Court. Not a little merriment was excited when junior counsel in the case applied to the judge to allow the trial to stand over for a time to see whether the missing articles could be recovered. The application not being opposed by Mr. Serjeant Parry, who appeared for the defendant, the Court consented to postpone the hearing of the cause for a time. Those who have been in circumstances similar to those of Mr. Howard know in what a ridiculous position such a *contretemps* must have placed him.

THE CASE OF YELVERTON v. LONGWORTH (or Yelverton) has at length terminated. On Thursday morning the House of Lords gave judgment by a majority of three voices to two in favour of the appellant. We say three to two, because Lord Brougham is known to have agreed with the Lord Chancellor in favour of the respondent, though, as proxies are not admissible on appeals, the judgment could not be delivered. So far as the parties are concerned we do not, as we have already said, think either of them entitled to any consideration; but we are nevertheless glad that so dangerous an extension of the Scotch Marriage Law, lax enough, in all conscience, already, as was attempted in this case, has not succeeded. A contemporary* states that a minute of reference to oath has been lodged by Mrs. Yelverton, the practical

result of which would be to prevent the judgment being made final in Scotland until the appellant had been examined on oath. If this proceeding could take place, his evidence given in Ireland would obviously be most important. We observe, however, that the learned Lord Advocate applied to the House of Lords for permission to take this course, which was unanimously refused by their Lordships.

THE DIVORCE ACT has just been amended to supply the omission pointed out by us on the 14th of May last.* Where an order of protection has been granted to a wife, the husband or creditor may henceforward apply to any magistrate acting in the same district to rescind the same. Hitherto only the same magistrate who granted the order could re-hear the matter, so that, when he had died or been removed, the order was thereby rendered irreversible.

WE BELIEVE THAT JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, Esq., Q.C., is a candidate for the seat in Parliament vacated by the death of Mr. Divett, late Member for Exeter.

AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT has been printed, showing that in the year ending the 31st March the amount of "conscience money" paid to the Government was £7,400 14s. 8d.

EDWARD POPE, who was last week† charged with having threatened the lives of the Prince of Wales, the Home Secretary, and the English Consul at Boulogne, has been committed for trial, the magistrate apparently giving credence to his earnest protestations that he is not a lunatic.

HOUSELESS POOR.

No legislative enactment has hitherto been effectual for putting an end to vagabondism. Those countless thousands whose trade consists in begging, and who wander about the country from year's end to year's end without any ostensible home or lawful occupation, still flourish, in spite of all our efforts to suppress them. The Poor Laws have proved powerless against this great and systematic nuisance. In fact, the very class we speak of are those who give nightly occupation to the custodians of the vagrant wards of the union workhouses of the United Kingdom, and who seem to exist by means of that very law, which was made certainly to preserve life, though not to give encouragement to vagrants.

The houseless and homeless poor form a large class in every town; and in the large cities they become a charge on the ratepayers of such a nature and magnitude as is difficult to deal with. The giving food and lodging to vagrants is only so much inducement to them to continue their mode of life, and the withholding it is, to say nothing of its cruelty, an equally bad policy, tending as it does to drive men and women to the commission of crime. What, then, are we to do with our vagrants? It is well known that our poorer classes generally are most improvident, always expending their small resources without a view to the future, and literally letting the morrow take thought for itself. But these are not exactly the class of whom we now speak. The people who belong to nobody, whom nobody in particular cares for, and who haunt our streets day and night, begging food and seeking shelter, not so much from choice as from necessity, under the pressure of absolute want; these are the persons who are now about to be cared for by the Legislature.

It is no part of our duty to repeat here the "word pictures" which have been so often drawn, showing the squalid destitution to be met with nightly at the doors of the casual wards of the workhouses of this metropolis. Those who regularly make use of the shelter thus afforded by night, seeking by day such precarious living as they can pick up in the streets, know too well the disappointment occasioned by their being "too late," or, as more frequently happens, by there being "no more

room." Such is the lot of the weak, the helpless, or the careless of this class. What then are they to do? Shut out from the only gratuitous shelter open to them, it is too late to apply elsewhere, as the answer will surely be "too late" everywhere, and, without money, no lodging is to be obtained. Under doorways, in old out-houses, in unoccupied buildings, and on barges in the river, hundreds nightly pass their existence, for whom the law in theory provides all that they require, but who, from some cause or another, are unable to obtain a night's lodging. Obvious however, as the hardship is, we are met on the very threshold of the case with the difficulty that everything that can be done to put an end to the scandal will only help to increase the evils complained of, and the class of whom we speak; and this consideration has apparently prevented the Legislature and the country from recognising, until now, the fact that it is our duty to mitigate, so far as may be, an evil which cannot be totally prevented. Such places as the Field-lane Refuge and others of a like nature, which have as it were thrown their benefits broadcast for the good of all comers, are after all only private societies; and as such their efforts are likely to prove spasmodic and intermittent, and cannot in any event be regulated by law. And we can see no reason for interference with private societies in such a matter as this, which concerns the whole community, and is not attributable to any especial section of the population. These unfortunate wanderers are as much entitled to food and shelter as any pauper already in the workhouse, but the question, where shall they obtain it, has hitherto been the difficulty. Whether it is human nature or only English nature we cannot say, but it would appear that when we have once provided what we conceive to be a remedy, we go to sleep as if expecting it to work its own cure without being applied. According to law, all have a legal right to food, shelter, and clothing, but the difficulty met with in carrying out the law has caused it to be left unadministered, and those parishes which have been more particularly liable to the incursions of vagrants have consistently refused to recognise the right. In London it is found that some places are more suitable or more convenient than others for the purposes of these wanderers; to these they rush, and are in limited numbers relieved; while other parishes are altogether freed from becoming chargeable for casual poor by the circumstance of their mode of treatment being less favourable, or from their non-central position, or from other causes too numerous to mention. In this manner the accommodation provided has been of a partial nature; in some parishes it is limited in number, in others it is limited to one sex; but in all unions and parishes the space supplied for vagrants is limited, and that to an extent far exceeding anything which may be presumed to have been within the contemplation of the law. That we pay poor-rates which ought to be applied for the relief of the poor we know full well, and that we find the poor about the streets, and at night pressing their claims with extreme urgency, we too sadly experience; but, having once paid for the provision of their wants, we are wont to feel that any further payment for the same object would be a double charge upon us.

The difficulty, so far as it affects the metropolitan parishes, is further aggravated by the fact, above alluded to, that the strain on these parishes is very unequal, the tendency of vagrancy being to converge to certain specified points, and generally bearing hardest on the very parishes and unions already most heavily burdened for the support of their local and settled poor. And that this inequality is a serious practical hardship, and not merely a theoretical injustice, is shown by the fact that the houses on one side of Lowndes-square admittedly command prices more than one-third greater than those on the other, the latter being in no respect inferior to the former, save only that these are situate in the parish of Chelsea, those in St. George's, Hanover-square.

To provide against the inequalities which have been thus introduced into the poor law system in its present state, and to distribute the burden of this fluctuating charge on the poor-rates, a bill has passed through Parliament, which provides that the Metropolitan Board of Works shall repay out of their general rate to the several metropolitan unions, what they shall expend for the relief of destitute wayfarers, wanderers, or foundlings, during the night. We are not ignorant of the objections certain to be urged against introducing a new mode of rating for the relief of the poor, but if once the principle of a metropolitan rate be admitted, it cannot be denied that no body exists in London so fitted for carrying out the proposition as the Metropolitan Board of Works. Whether the land owners will approve of being called upon to contribute in this matter, is quite another question, and we scarcely anticipate that they will rest easy under the infliction of any further charges upon them. But without new legislation how helpless should we be to put a stop to the present scandal? More than twenty years ago an Act (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101) was passed enabling boards of guardians to deal with the subject, but being only permissive, and not compulsory, it has remained a dead letter, on account of its requiring most expensive machinery to carry it out. The bill which was passed on Thursday last is in one respect at least to be commended, in that it takes up and utilises machinery now existing, and that it can be carried out with very little more trouble than will be required to keep the accounts of the money expended. It is refreshing, now-a-days, to find an important legislative reform creating no new salaried offices. The first clause directs the guardians of metropolitan unions or parishes to keep separate accounts of the money expended by them daily in the relief of destitute wayfarers, wanderers, and foundlings, between eight o'clock at night and eight o'clock in the morning, and to make application to the Board of Works for reimbursement. The second clause empowers the Board to pay the amount out of the money raised under the provisions of the Metropolitan Local Management Act. The third and fourth regulate the relief to be given; and a fifth clause has been added limiting the operation of the Act until the 25th of March, 1865. This is the whole of the measure, and, in fact, it comes before the public so suddenly, that, although originally intended to be perpetual, it has been limited, as before stated, for the purpose of giving the new arrangement of things a trial by way of experiment. It will be seen, therefore, that no new buildings or officers are required, but that everything may be done with the appliances already existing.

Strange to say, those who were the least expected to oppose are found to be the most formidable opponents to the carrying out of this useful measure.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, at a meeting held last week, after a lengthy discussion, passed the following resolution by a large majority:—"That the chairman be requested to state to her Majesty's Government that the Board has no desire to intervene in any way in the relief of the poor, or in the raising of money for such purpose." Some members of the House, in the discussion which occurred on Monday last, ventured to suggest that the Board of Works is ambitious, and would willingly enlarge its powers; but, in the face of such a resolution as the foregoing, who can believe that the members of the Board are anything but a model of humility? However, there is little doubt that, when they find "greatness thrust upon them," they will accept it, and that we shall next winter have an opportunity of seeing how the new state of things works.

WEST INDIAN INCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to a Parliamentary paper (No. 478), relative to the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, which appears to us deserving of special notice.

It contains, first, a circular letter of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, dated the 6th September, 1860, in which, after stating that "her Majesty's Government attach great importance to this measure, and that experience has proved its utility," he adds that "it is to be borne in mind that the expense for salaries devolves entirely on the Imperial funds, and the question will naturally arise how long her Majesty's Government will be justified in recommending Parliament to make provision for these expenses, unless the West Indian colonies take advantage more generally of the Acts." Secondly, the names of the colonies which have now accepted the Acts—viz., St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Christopher, the Virgin Islands, and Jamaica. Thirdly, a memorial to the Treasury (which we reprint in another column), signed by about twenty of the most eminent firms in the metropolis, applying for the removal of the offices of the commission to Lincoln's-inn; a memorial to which we find, with some surprise, but more regret, that no reply whatever has been vouchsafed; and fourthly, a correspondence between her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. F. Peel, the Secretary to the Treasury, which fills us with even more surprise, and that not of an agreeable kind. It appears that last year Mr. Peel somewhat "utroniously" introduced these Acts which had not yet expired into a very absurd piece of legislation, called the "Expiring Laws Act" (affecting various bodies governed by various Acts, and which evidently cannot be safely dealt with in one Act), and afterwards very summarily struck them out, apparently without the courtesy of making any communication with the Colonial Office, which is the department really responsible for the measure.

Mr. Peel, however, promised to correspond with the learned Chief Commissioner, Mr. Stonor, on the subject. This he apparently neglected to do, and consequently, on 4th April of the present year, Mr. Stonor was driven to the course of writing to the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject, in which communication he most naturally, and, as we venture to conceive, properly, furnished him with all the necessary information, including, in substance, the remarkable return of business which some weeks since we laid before our readers, and a draft of a "Continuance and Amendment Bill." His Grace having resigned his office, and having been succeeded by Mr. Cardwell, that gentleman, on the 21st April, caused a letter to be written to Mr. Peel on the subject, and, evidently in the most conciliatory spirit, suggested that as the latter had taken up the matter, he should introduce the necessary continuance Act, which Mr. Cardwell considered ought to be for three years, and ought also to contain the amendments suggested by Mr. Stonor. To this letter no answer was returned for more than two months, whereupon another letter was addressed by the Colonial Office to the permanent Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hamilton, and a motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Cave for the correspondence, and then, and not till then, a letter, dated 8th July, was vouchsafed by Mr. Peel, in which, without giving any reason for the determination, he states that the Treasury had decided to include the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts in the Expiring Laws Act of the present session, and to continue them for one year, and he graciously extends his permission to Mr. Secretary Cardwell to introduce an amendment bill as a separate measure, if he thought fit. To this course Mr. Cardwell somewhat too easily assented, but again Mr. Stonor came to the rescue, and pointed out that the Expiring Laws Act does not provide the necessary machinery for introducing the continuance of the Acts, and the required amendments, into the colonies; the result of which has been that at last Mr. Cardwell has brought forward the original bill furnished by Mr. Stonor as a supplement to the ineffectual legislation of the Treasury, and the two bills have thus independently passed through Parliament.

We confess that we are astonished that a great practical measure, the principle involved in which has been, notwithstanding many vices of detail, carried out so successfully in Ireland, and which is now succeeding so eminently in the West Indies, should be treated with such contumely by the Executive Government. Certain it is, though why we are unable to divine, that, ever since its establishment, this court has been, we had almost said ostentatiously, forced into so inconvenient and subordinate a position, and all those concerned therewith have been exposed to so much discomfort and neglect, that the only wonder is that it has attracted the large and important business which appears by the return already mentioned, to have found its way thereto. We trust that on the very earliest opportunity some Member of Parliament will be found to require and obtain a clear statement of the intentions of the Government with regard, not only to its future continuance (of the necessity of which we feel no doubt), but also to its transfer to a suitable locality, in compliance with the very influential memorial addressed to the Treasury by the solicitors practising in the court.

If we may be allowed to suggest to the Benchers of Lincoln's-inn some small modicum of comfort for the cruel loss which they will sustain (we trust not later than) next year, by the erection of the long-promised "Palace of Justice," we would point to the Court now occupied by the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, (by far the best of the existing equity courts,) as a most convenient and fitting locality to which to remove the court and public offices of this commission; and, if they showed themselves very skilful in the conduct of the negotiation, they might even succeed in getting rid of some portion of the Judges' Chambers, so soon to be thrown upon their hands, for the purposes of the other offices required. If this suggestion should be received by "their Worship" as kindly as it is meant, we may be the means of bringing about one public benefit by way of compensation to those who are mourners over the accomplishment of another.

REVIEWS.

Papinian; a Dialogue on State Affairs between a Constitutional Lawyer and a Country Gentleman about to enter Public Life. By GEORGE ATKINSON, S.L. London: Longman & Co. 1864.

This is a somewhat quaint treatise on the model of "Doctor and Student," and its aim and purport may be best described in the author's own words contained in the preface.

"The analysis of the work is as follows:—

Part I. contains an outline of the elements of moral and political philosophy, with suggestions as to courses of study, &c. This is followed by a description of the nature, &c., of the legislative power of the State.

Part II. The nature, &c., of the Executive power.

Part III. Reflections on the quality of liberty: the British Constitution, &c.

Part IV. contains 'the pedigree of English liberty,' and *inter alia*,

1. The Magna Charta.
2. Statute de Tallagio.
3. The Revolution of 1688, and the Bill of Rights, &c.
4. The Independence of the Judges.
5. The Reformation, the Right of Private Judgment, &c."

—a wide field, and scarcely to be satisfactorily discussed in a work containing in all 159 pages small octavo.

When, however, we come to examine the work itself, we no longer feel disposed to find fault with its brevity. Short and cursory as it is, the author manages to find room for more than one political heresy, more than one historical inaccuracy: we do not, of course, range in either of these classes disputed questions either of principle or fact, upon which men are to this day divided into parties; we do not, for instance, take any objection on the ground that the

passing of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill in 1860 by the Commons is called an "insidious invasion" (p. 60) of the rights of the Upper House; nor do we feel disposed to call the learned author to account for his broad assertion (p. 69) that the Crown of England has been "always hereditary, and never elective." But when we find (p. 21) her Majesty spoken of as "the first in dignity of the three estates of the realm"; an error of the most elementary kind, which is repeated throughout the entire discussion of Dialogue VI.; when we find (p. 100) that William of Normandy simply "acquired the Crown in the feudal sense of the word" and did not conquer the country, in the modern sense, by the sword; we know of no milder word for the statements than "political heresy." When again the author lays it down as a fact that "there was" at the Norman Conquest, "no change in the distribution of the public power;" (p. 100) that "no new system of criminal jurisprudence was then 'introduced'"; (p. 101) and that "the introduction of the feudal system did not take place until nearly 20 years after" that event (*ibid.*); that "her Majesty the Queen Victoria is the right heir of William the Conqueror; indeed she is right heir of King Egbert" (p. 69); that "before the petition of right there 'had been no violation of' the Great Charter" of any consequence, since it was first rendered into writing" (p. 110); we have no less offensive name for the assertions than "historical inaccuracies."

What tyro is he who does not know that the "three estates" of every feudal kingdom are the nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty, whose representatives, now blended here into two bodies, originally sat in England and France, as they still do in the only other European country whose liberties are not of modern growth (Denmark) in three separate bodies? What pretension has that man to be a trustworthy commentator upon history who treats the battle of Hastings as settling a mere dynastic question, whether William or Harold was to succeed to the Crown, and therefore, we suppose, of somewhat the same class of importance as Tewkesbury or Bosworth? How are we to deal with a writer who considers the introduction of a new and foreign nobility, to whose hands the entire government of the country was committed, as "no change in the distribution of public power"? or who says that the feudal system was not introduced into England until some years after Waltheof's rebellion? who gravely ignores the fact that the succession, according to our present notions of hereditary right, was five times broken between Egbert and William I., nine times between William II. and George I.; that the right heir of Egbert is among the descendants (if any) of the last Athelings, most probably some Hampshire or Dorsetshire yeoman; that the last descendant of the Conqueror's blood capable of inheriting according to English law fell a victim to the jealous tyranny of James I.; that the right heir of James I. himself is a foreign and friendly sovereign; and that in many other cases, where the descent of the Crown has been forcibly deflected from its natural channel, it has returned thereto, not by counter-revolution, but by the extinction of the excluded line? Suppose that the dynasty of Louis Philippe were to have remained undisturbed upon the throne of France until the death of the Comte de Chambord, whenever that event may happen, or to be restored thereto before such event, would it be reasonable in such a state of circumstances to speak of the Comte de Paris (then king) as 'the right heir of St. Louis'? True, he would be so in fact (on *salique* principles) but he would not *inherit* in that right; just so the death of Amelia of Normandy did not make Henry II. historically the heir of his great-grandfather, nor did John succeed as *heir* of his brother Richard, but as the elect of the English barons.

A very grave omission, as it seems to us, and one calculated to impair the usefulness of the book even more than the palpable errors we have pointed out, which are too obvious to be dangerous to any but "smatterers in elementary lore," is to be found at page 20. The author is commenting on the undoubted fact that the assent of the Commons is not regularly expressed in the enacting clauses of statutes prior to 8 Hen. 6. Upon this he remarks, "If it should be asserted that the Commons had really given their assent to those statutes, though they were not expressly mentioned, this very omission, proceeding, if you will, from carelessness, is a proof of how little they were respected." It was surely the duty of the learned serjeant here to mention, if he knew of it, the protest of the Commons against the statute of 14 Richard II., on the express ground that it was passed without their assent: a protest so worded as plainly to show that, though not named, the Commons were in reality parties to every valid Act at least as early as that reign. In fact it can be shown that no Parliament was held in their absence later than 32 Hen. 3.

A few other trifling inaccuracies might be named, such as (p. 19) where it is said that the Scotch and Irish peers are not peers or Lords of Parliament (the truth being, as stated in the Acts of Union, that they are peers to all intents and purposes, and entitled to all privileges of peerage, but are not lords of Parliament, and not entitled to privileges of Parliament); or, as (p. 41) the statement that the Speaker "*does*" speak and vote like any other member in committee of the whole House. No doubt he *may* do so, but we should like the learned serjeant to tell us when that privilege was last exercised.

But the real blot, to our minds, in the whole work, is a sin of omission. Will our readers believe that in the part of the work which professes to give the "pedigree of English liberty," the *only* reference to the great struggle by which that liberty was preserved from annihilation and secured for ever, at least hitherto, not indeed from attack, but from danger, is to be found in a passing notice (p. 139.) of the "High Commission Court was abolished by 16 Car. I. c. 11?" We are told indeed (p. 116) that "when King Charles' deluded brother attempted to enslave the nation, he found it was beyond his power," but of the similar attempt, so nearly successful, yet so conclusively defeated, on the part of Charles' infatuated father, to which defeat alone was due the power of resistance to the encroachments of James, there is not one word.

The book contains, these errors apart, much information of an elementary kind, which would, but for the fault we have just mentioned, be interesting and valuable so far as it goes; but a work on the rise and progress of the British constitution not taking any notice of the Great Rebellion as "Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out."

The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy, with the Statutes and General Orders. By EDWARD E. DEACON, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Third edition by ALBERT GORDON LANGLEY, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Shaw & Sons, Fetter-lane. 1864.

The difficulty of adapting an old text-book to a new state of the law is allowed to be a task requiring no small amount of application and power of concentration. The second edition of this work, published so long ago as the year 1846, was published at a time when the Court of Review comprised the most important part of the jurisdiction in bankruptcy. Since that time the changes have been very numerous, commencing with the abolition of the Court of Review, in 1847, and the transfer of the authority of that court to one of the Vice-Chancellors. Then we had the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act of 1849. and the transfer of the jurisdiction of the appeal in bankruptcy to the Lords Justices, and the Appeal Court in Chancery in the year 1851. Lastly we had the Act of 1861, which put an end to the Insolvent Court, and sent some small bankruptcy cases to the county courts, and the Companies' Act, 1862, giving to the Court of Chancery an original jurisdiction hitherto vested in the Court of Bankruptcy.

The labour employed on this work has evidently been great, as any reader can estimate for himself the pains taken in eliminating useless matter, care being taken at the same time not to reject anything, however small, which may prove useful under the present practice. This edition, like the previous one, consists of two volumes, the second containing all the statutes, orders, and forms relating to bankruptcy, and, being so far perfect in itself. The first volume, we observe, extends to fifty pages more than that of the second edition.

In his preface the author gives a concise "sketch of the proceedings in bankruptcy." This short sketch is so clear and so useful an adjunct to a book of practice, that we would willingly insert it here in its integrity, could we afford the space, which we regret we are unable to spare for the purpose. A very useful addition to the work will be found in the cases cited in the foot-notes, a table of which cases, to the number of some thousands, is prefixed to the first volume.

In recommending this book as a really useful work on the subject of which it treats, we sincerely express our confidence in its success, not doubting that the profession will highly appreciate the extreme care and labour which the author has bestowed upon it.

LOSS OF LIFE ON RAILWAYS.—An ingenious writer, in a recent number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, computes the average yearly loss of life on railway journeys as one in 7,000,000 travellers, whereas 70,000 in 20,000,000 travellers would be no more than the fair proportion to the annual loss of life in former days among travellers by land and sea.

COURTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

(Before the LORD CHANCELLOR.)

July 23.—*In Bankruptcy.*—*The Attorney-General v. Templer.*—This was a motion calling on Mr. Templer, one of the messengers of the District Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds, to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay into the Bank, to the account of the Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy, upwards of £2,000, and why he should not be dismissed from his office of messenger, and that he might be ordered to pay the costs. The case arose out of certain accounts furnished by Mr. Templer to the commissioner at Leeds (Mr. Ayrton), and which, it was contended, were unsatisfactory and improper, inasmuch as some of the charges had never been incurred, and certain journeys had been entered which had never been taken. On behalf of Mr. Templer, it was contended that he had only acted in conformity with the usual practice, and a petition was read, in which he detailed the whole of the proceedings that had taken place, and claimed that he might only be debited with the sum of £417 14s. 4d.

The *Attorney-General*, Mr. Roxburgh, and Mr. H. B. Miller, moved; Mr. Bacon, Q.C., and Mr. Martindale, appeared for the defendant.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, after animadverting in strong terms upon the system exposed, reserved his judgment.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. STUART.)

July 22.—*Goldsmid v. Heathcote.*—This was a bill by Mrs. Caroline Anne Goldsmid, the wife of Mr. Augustus Goldsmid, barrister-at-law, by Mr. J. Stanton, her next friend, against the trustees of her marriage settlement, for the purpose of obtaining payment of certain moneys thereby secured to her. By a deed, dated the 22nd of July, 1853, and made shortly before the marriage of the plaintiff, the late Mr. Moses Asher Goldsmid, the father of Mr. Augustus Goldsmid, covenanted with certain trustees to pay to them during his life an annuity of £200, which, pursuant to a deed of even date, was to be applied by them to the plaintiff for her separate use. By the same deed of even date, which was, in fact, the plaintiff's marriage settlement, seventy-five shares, belonging to the defendant Mr. Augustus Goldsmid, in the Alliance Assurance Company, were settled by him upon his wife for her separate use for life. The plaintiff was married to the defendant, Mr. Augustus Goldsmid, on the 4th of August, 1853. They lived together, with the exception of the interval from November, 1858, to May, 1859, from the period of their marriage up to the 29th of April, 1864, when the defendant left his wife with her mother at Dover, where they all three had been previously residing, in order to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition. The defendant said that he had proposed to his wife that she should accompany him to London for the above purpose; that she thanked him for the proposal, but declined on the ground of not being well, and of a dislike to the crowd and bustle on such occasions, but expressed a wish that he should not give up going, as the change would do him good. On the 1st and 2nd of May the defendant received letters from his wife, written in affectionate terms, and in the afternoon of the latter of those days, a letter received by his mother from his wife was forwarded to him by the former lady. This letter stated the fact of her having taken flight.

The defendant on the following day went to Dover, and on the 4th of May the plaintiff's mother communicated a letter to him, stating that the plaintiff had gone away with Lieutenant-Colonel John Edward Michell, of the Artillery. The trustees of the plaintiff's marriage settlement had, in consequence of her having left her husband and committed adultery, refused to receive and pay to her the dividends on the seventy-five Alliance Assurance Shares, which became due in October, 1862, April, 1863, and October, 1863, and the half-yearly instalments of the annuity of £200 which became due on the 4th of November, 1862, and the 4th of May, 1863. Since the period last named the defendant's father had died. The suit was instituted for the purpose of carrying into effect the trusts of the settlement.

Mr. Malins, Q.C., and Mr. Warner, for the plaintiff; Mr. Ineson, Q.C., and Mr. Renshaw, for the trustees; and Mr. E. F. Smith for Mr. Augustus Goldsmid.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said that this was a very unfortunate case. Although there was not the slightest doubt about the lady's conduct, this Court had no powers to punish such conduct. Where a wife's rights were determined by settlement and contract, her adultery did not affect them. There

were cases in which, where a wife guilty of adultery came to the Court on the equity of the Court, and asked for its assistance, it would peremptorily refuse it. The present case was one in which there was impressed on property a trust for the separate use of the plaintiff, which ought to be performed. It was greatly to be regretted that persons in the situation of trustees should have taken such a view of their duties as that they should consider themselves bound to act according to the dictates of morality, and thus force the plaintiff to sue in this court to compel them to fulfil the trusts which they had undertaken. The feelings of the trustees were entitled to respect; but the Court could not allow moral feelings to interfere with legal obligations. He must direct the trusts of the deeds to be performed, an account to be taken of what was due to the plaintiff in respect of the trust property, and order the defendants to pay the costs of the suit.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn.)

July 23.—*In re Colonel Waugh.*—This was an adjourned meeting for examination under the bankruptcy of Colonel Waugh.

Mr. Harvie Linklater, on behalf of the assignees, said accounts had not yet been filed by the bankrupt; he was informed that ten days further would be required to complete them, and he proposed that the case should go over until November.

Mr. Munns, on behalf of the official managers under the winding-up of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, concurred.

Mr. Sargood, who represented Colonel Waugh, asked the Court to be kind enough to extend the order for the allowance until the adjourned day.

Mr. Linklater said the assignees did not think the present case should be treated differently from any other. Twelve months had already been given to the bankrupt for the preparation of his accounts. He would suggest that the question of further allowance should stand over until the accounts were actually produced.

Mr. Sargood said that the continuance of the allowance until November, would not make a difference of the sixteenth part of a farthing in the pound to the creditors.

Mr. Linklater.—It must not be forgotten that at the time Colonel Waugh left this country he took with him a large sum of money.

Mr. Munns also suggested the postponement of any further allowance. The accounts had been promised by an early day.

After some further discussion,

His HONOUR said that he would much rather leave the matter to the discretion of the assignees. The meeting for examination would be adjourned until November, the question of allowance being postponed for further consideration.

The 3rd of November at 12 o'clock is fixed for the adjourned hearing.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

(Before the JUDGE-ORDINARY and a Special Jury.)

July 23.—*Masters v. Masters, the Queen's Proctor intervening.*—Mrs. Masters, the petitioner, had obtained a decree nisi for the dissolution of her marriage, on the ground of the adultery, coupled with cruelty, of her husband. The Queen's Proctor had intervened, and had charged her with adultery; she had denied the charge, and that issue now came on for trial.

The Solicitor-General (with whom was Dr. Spinks), for the Queen's Proctor, said this case strongly illustrated the usefulness of the intervention of the Queen's Proctor, as, but for that intervention, a gross fraud would have been practised on the Court. In May, 1862, Mrs. Masters petitioned for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of her husband's adultery, coupled with cruelty. Her husband filed an answer charging her with having committed adultery with Mr. Osborna. She denied that charge, and the case came on for trial before a jury. She proved her case against her husband; he produced no evidence in support of his case against her, and the result was that a verdict was returned in her favour, and a decree nisi was pronounced. It so happened that before the decree was made absolute, Mr. Osborna instituted a suit for dissolution against his wife, and she filed an answer charging him with adultery with a person whose name was then unknown to her. It turned out, on inquiry, that this person was Mrs. Masters. The Queen's Proctor ascertained that at the

time when she filed her petition she was living in adultery with Mr. Osborne at 7, The Priory, Kilburn, and that she had never lived at the address she had given in the petition—27, Prince's-street, Edgware-road. She had also stated in the petition that there was no issue of the marriage, although it appeared that she had had a child. The Queen's Proctor, having intervened, filed affidavits showing beyond all doubt that she had been living in adultery with Mr. Osborne from Michaelmas, 1859, till July, 1860. Mrs. Masters had filed affidavits in reply, denying every allegation in the affidavits of the Queen's Proctor. The issue had been ordered to be tried by a jury, and the Queen's Proctor was now ready to produce his witnesses and prove his allegations, but no one appeared on behalf of Mrs. Masters. It was a very gross attempt to obtain a decree of dissolution by fraud and imposition.

Evidence was then given bearing out the opening statement.

The JUDGE-ORDINARY said there could be no doubt that this woman, who had come to the Court as a suitor, had previously if not at the very time when her petition was presented, been living in adultery with a married man. It was a gross imposition on the Court, and he dared say that it was not the first and would not be the last. The Court was in truth powerless in a case of this kind, unless the respondent chose to come forward and prove the facts within his knowledge. That in this case the facts were known to the respondent was plain enough, for he had pleaded them, although at the trial he took no steps to prove them. The decree she had obtained would have been made absolute had not the Legislature provided that the Queen's Proctor, as the representative of the public, should intervene when he had cause to suspect that fraud had been practised. In this case he had intervened, and with good effect. He was very sorry to say that there was a still worse part of the case, for, after the Queen's Proctor had produced affidavits from several witnesses proving his charge to demonstration, this woman had the impudence to file affidavits in answer, denying the whole matter. He hoped the Solicitor-General, and those who represented the public, would not let the matter rest here, but would take measures to punish the persons who had sworn those affidavits.

The jury found that Mrs. Masters had been guilty of adultery with Mr. Osborne.

The JUDGE-ORDINARY.—I reverse the decree nisi on the ground that it was obtained by fraud, and I dismiss the petition.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

EXETER.

CROWN COURT.—(Before Mr. Justice BYLES.)

July 25.—Mary Jane Sharpe was indicted under the statute of the 2 Will. 4, c. 40, s. 33, for subscribing a false petition to the inspector of seamen's wills, in the name of Mary Jane Collins, falsely asserting herself to be the widow of William Collins, a deceased seaman, with intent to obtain possession of his pay and wages.

Mr. Serjt. Kinglake, and Mr. Poulten, were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Carter defended the prisoner.

In August, 1844, the prisoner was married to one Richard Sharpe, who was then a seaman, and afterwards went out on foreign service. In July of that year she married a man named William Collins, who was a seaman. On the 4th of January, 1864, Collins died on board her Majesty's ship *Surprise*. The prisoner then assumed to be the widow of Collins, and subscribed a petition for the purpose of obtaining his effects. Collins, finding he had married another man's wife, had left her, and married another woman. Upon his death the real Mrs. Collins applied to the Admiralty. Two persons claiming to be the widow of William Collins, inquiries were set on foot, and it then appeared that the prisoner was the wife of Richard Sharpe, who is still living. These facts having been proved,

Mr. Carter submitted that the prosecution had broken down in the proof of the machinery required by the statute.

The learned JUDGE said he would at present decide against Mr. Carter, but if upon consideration he should alter his opinion the prisoner should have the benefit of it.

Mr. Carter, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, urged that there was no proof of any guilty knowledge with intent to defraud any one. There was nothing to show that Sharpe had not a wife at the time he pretended to marry the prisoner when a child of fifteen. She had been treated by Collins as his wife, and he had caused part of his pay to be allotted to her by the Admiralty. She could not be supposed to know in 1864 that Sharpe was living and that Collins was not her lawful husband.

Mr. Justice BYLES summed up. The jury must consider whether the prisoner was married to Sharpe in 1844. Was she married to Collins in 1849, and did she at that time know that Sharpe was then living? Did she know it when she petitioned? Did she do it fraudulently?

The jury, after a short time, returned a verdict of Guilty.

There were five indictments against the prisoner for bigamy, but no evidence was offered upon them.

The prisoner was then sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sir,—I have received from a gentleman, whose address is No. 2, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, a circular, offering to transact the business incident to the registration of a trust deed in bankruptcy for one guinea. I find that this charge is about ten shillings less than the usual agency charges in such matters, and I presume that the gentleman in question hopes to secure business on that account. I believe, however, that I express the feelings of the entire body of respectable country practitioners when I assure him that he will not win their confidence by thus attempting to "undersell" his brother solicitors in town.

A COUNTRY SOLICITOR.

July 25.

PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, July 27.

POOR RELIEF (METROPOLIS) BILL.

LORD WODEHOUSE moved the second reading of this bill. EARL FORTESCUE and LORD REDESDALE addressed the House in opposition to the bill, the latter moving as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After a few words from the Earl of Shaftesbury,

The amendment was negatived without a division and the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 25.

CASUAL POOR (METROPOLIS) RELIEF BILL.

A petition was presented by Sir J. Shelley, from the vestry of St. James', Westminster, against this bill.

MR. VILLIERS moved that the House go into committee on this bill, and a long discussion took place on the propriety of doing so at this late period of the session. Ultimately the bill went into committee on the understanding that a clause should be introduced limiting the operation of the bill to Lady-day, 1865. With this addition the four clauses of the bill were agreed to, and the third reading appointed for Wednesday.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Colonel W. PATTEN submitted the resolution adopted by the committee on the revision of Standing Orders. The committee had agreed, not unanimously, but by a large majority, to recommend that private bill committees should each consist of three instead of five members. At present three formed a quorum, and as, under the new rule, the proceedings would be suspended in the absence of any of the three members, they would practically be no change. He therefore moved that the Standing Order No. 7 the number of members on the committees be reduced from five to three.

After considerable discussion, in which Sir J. Shelley, Mr. F. Goldsmid, Lord Hotham, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. M. Gibbon, and Mr. Ayrton took part,

The House divided on the question that the word "three" stand part of the question, and the numbers were—

Ayes.....	67
Noes.....	74

Majority against 7

On the question that the word "five" be inserted, the House divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes.....	55
Noes.....	87

Majority 32

The word "five" was then negatived.

Colonel W. PATTEN moved that the word "four" be inserted.

The question was then put that the blank be filled up with the word "four." The House divided—

Ayes	93
Noes	50

Majority	48
----------------	----

Colonel W. PATTEN said that, in consequence of the alteration just made, he begged to move the postponement of resolutions 7, 8, and 9, his object being to make them conformable to the resolution already adopted.

Tuesday, July 26.

CASUAL POOR (METROPOLIS) RELIEF BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

PUNISHMENT OF GARROTTERS.

Mr. HADFIELD asked the Home Secretary whether an account which had appeared in that day's *Times* of the infliction of corporeal punishment, under circumstances exceedingly brutalising, upon two prisoners condemned for garrotting, had been called to his attention.

Sir G. GREY believed that what had taken place in the case referred to was strictly in accordance with the Act, and it could hardly be supposed flogging was an agreeable operation.

CASE OF MR. O'MALLEY IRWIN.

Mr. HENNESSY rose to call the attention of the House to a case of gross and grievous injustice; and it was owing to the culpable neglect of the officers of the Crown that this injustice had been suffered for the last thirty years. Mr. O'Malley Irwin, deputy-assistant barrister in Ireland, in the year 1834, was tried on a charge of forgery, convicted and imprisoned—all this being attributable to the fact that a certain important letter had been kept back by the officers of the Crown. The late Mr. O'Connell was of opinion that Mr. Irwin was entitled to have his petition of right flated owing to the loss of the letter of the 12th of October 1834. Sir R. Bethell had written in 1852 that, assuming the documents produced to him to be genuine and the account of the manner in which they had been obtained to be true, he felt bound to say there was *prima facie* secondary evidence of the fact of Johnston having written a letter thanking the Government for having accepted his resignation, which Mr. Irwin is charged with having forged, and if that were so, he appeared to have suffered grievous injustice. Now, as to the lost link which the Lord Chancellor said was necessary to prove that Mr. Irwin had suffered grievous injustice that had been found, and after thirty years' concealment, been laid before Parliament. After reading the missing letter, Mr. Hennessy said that if that was a genuine letter, Mr. O'Malley Irwin had been improperly convicted; and upon that point he was authorized by his hon. friend, the member for Mallow (Mr. Longfield), to state that he was present at the trial of Mr. O'Malley Irwin thirty years ago, and the impression left upon his mind was that that gentleman was innocent and had been improperly convicted, and that Johnston was the guilty man. Mr. O'Malley Irwin had been unremitting in his efforts to obtain justice. He brought an action against Lord Mulgrave, then Lord Lieutenant, for keeping back the letters in question, and finding that the papers had been sent to Lord J. Russell, then Home Secretary, he summoned the noble Lord to appear at the trial and to produce the documents. Lord J. Russell, however, was guilty of contempt, and did not obey the summons. Earl Russell would never condescend to give any reply to Mr. O'Malley Irwin's letters, of which he (Mr. Hennessy) had seen twenty at least. Mr. Irwin, having failed in his action against Lord Normanby, had from that day to this brought actions against almost every Minister of the Crown. He had been most unremitting, because he was conscious of his own innocence, and felt that the day would come when this important document would be raked up. So he persisted in bringing actions and in calling the attention of Parliament to the case. Mr. Hennessy then proceeded to answer by anticipation the objections he expected would be urged by Government, and concluded by moving "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to grant her fiat to the petition of right of George O'Malley Irwin, Esq., or to satisfy his claims without suit."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND said his attention had only lately been drawn to the case, and he had taken means to ascertain, as far as he could, the real facts by reference to Ireland. He then proceeded to show from a multitude of documents that Mr. O'Malley Irwin was in 1835 tried for an offence which,

at that time, rendered a person, on conviction, liable to transportation; or, at all events, to serious consequences. On the second trial he was prosecuted for the same offence. Sir M. O'Loughlin, the Attorney-General, on the second trial, stated in terms the letter to the second jury, everything having been done to establish it as secondary evidence. Notice was given to Mr. Irwin himself to produce the letter, if the original came into his hands, and a copy of it was sent to him, with a notice that it would be used at this the second trial. Accordingly, the copy was admitted as secondary evidence of the original; it was commented on by Mr. Irwin himself, and further by the judge, who gave full effect to it in its bearing on the crime with which Mr. Irwin was charged. That having been done, the second jury, like the first, convicted Mr. Irwin. Mr. Irwin was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of £50. A month or two after the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced expired, Mr. Irwin applied to the law officers of the Crown to obtain the remission of the fine, on the ground that he was unable to pay it. That letter was dated the 20th of September, 1836, and clearly proved two things—that the case of Mr. Irwin, as to the missing letter, was a mere after-thought; and that on the 20th of September, 1836, at all events, he had a copy of the letter in his possession, for he quoted expressions from it between inverted commas.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that, after the exhaustive statement of his right hon. and learned friend, he should not have risen but that the hon. and learned gentleman opposite had raised an important legal and constitutional question; and that the position he took went to subvert the most fundamental principles of our law. After giving an account of the treatment of the case by successive Attorney-Generals, he said, a fundamental fallacy had pervaded the arguments of the hon. and learned gentleman opposite. Misled by the words "petition of right," he seemed to think that any document to which any man chose to give that name was a petition of right within the meaning of the law, than which there could be no greater mistake. The petition of right was the remedy which applied where the property of a subject was alleged to be in the hands of the Crown, or where money was claimed under contract by a subject from the Crown, and where there was an absence of an appropriate compulsory remedy against the Crown. Where there was a want of such a compulsory remedy against the Crown, then, and then only, a petition of right would lie to recover property or money due under contract. In the present case they had merely the allegation that Mr. O'Malley Irwin had been twice convicted by a jury of an offence against the laws of the country; that that conviction remained unrevoked, and that he was entitled to compensation. It was ridiculous to argue, therefore, that he was in the position of a person who could not use the ordinary compulsory process of law against the Sovereign. It was a fundamental maxim of our law that the Crown could do no wrong; and if it were true that in the course of all these proceedings there had been any dereliction of duty on the part of the infinite number of public officers who had been more or less connected with them, they were personally liable under the law and constitution for such acts. After citing largely from Blackstone and other authorities, as to the value, and also as to the law on the subject of the petition of right, the hon. and learned member quoted the recent case of *Clare v. The Queen*, as most extravagant; he then said it was the duty of the law officers to exercise a judgment as to whether what was called a petition of right was not an abuse of the name; and if the present law officers had put their fiat on this gentleman's petition, they would have adopted a different course from that which had been pursued by their predecessors during a period of thirty years, and would have given advice, the tendency of which must have been most pernicious.

Mr. MALINS observed that the case of Mr. O'Malley Irwin had become perfectly ridiculous. He held that the privilege which the law advisers of the Crown had of refusing their fiat to a petition of right ought to be exercised with great caution, but he believed that they were right in refusing it in the present instance. Mr. O'Malley Irwin had been tried by the laws of his country, and in addition had had the unusual advantage of a second trial. The case had been thoroughly investigated, and he hoped Parliament would hear no more of it.

Mr. HENNESSY, in reply, said he was inclined to think that his hon. and learned friend had been misled by the documents which had so recently been placed in his hands. He hoped the Government would lay those documents on the table, for they should not refer to official documents unless they were laid on the table.

Sir G. GREY wished to say one or two words with reference to the use which had been made by the hon. and learned gen-

tleman of these documents. They appeared to be official documents, and how he could come by them he did not understand; but he hoped the example set by the hon. and learned gentleman of making such use of private documents would not be drawn into a precedent.

Mr. HENNESSY read a letter signed "S. H. Walpole," which enclosed the documents, when that right hon. gentleman was Secretary of State, addressed to Mr. O'Malley Irwin.

SIR G. GREY said that he was quite sure his right hon. friend the member for the University of Cambridge could not have placed documents of that kind at the disposal of any individual, except by mistake or accident.

The motion was then negatived without a division.

Wednesday, July 27.

STANDING ORDERS.

On the adjourned debate on standing orders,

Colonel W. PATTEN, in moving that select committees should consist each of three members in addition to the chairman, said he did so in conformity with the desire of the House, and suggested that any members who desired another number to be fixed could do so next session, before committees were appointed.

Mr. C. FORSTER gave notice that next session he would move that the number of members should be three instead of four.

Sir M. PETO thought the hon. and gallant member was proceeding in a wrong direction. No first-class engineer could be obtained for the office of referee; and therefore they would have to take a third or fourth-rate man, who would be no help to the committees at all. The best plan would be for the Speaker to appoint a committee of officials of the House to prepare bills for the consideration of select committees, by denuding them of all extraneous features, and leaving the facts and the merits for the committees to decide upon. As to disentangling the facts from the merits of a bill, that was simply impossible, for the facts often involved the merits. The House should be careful not to repress enterprise, by imposing too stringent conditions.

The amendment was then agreed to, as was also an amendment on standing orders 47, that affidavits might be sworn in Ireland before a justice of the peace as well as an assistant-barrister, and a new order (86 A), that the Chairman of Ways and Means should decide as to the rights of petitioners to be heard, without prejudice to the authority of the select committee on the bill.

Colonel W. PATTEN moved the adoption of a new standing order (86 B), that the Chairman of Ways and Means, with not less than three other persons, appointed by the speaker, should be referees of the House on private bills.

Mr. MASSEY moved an amendment to the effect that the referees should not be members of the House.

Sir G. BOWYER wished to know whether the office of referee would be entrusted to that fortunate class of men who were supposed to be capable of doing everything—barristers of seven years' standing. When a private bill committee first met the members did not know what it was they were going to try. Then came counsel, with their long and rambling speeches, and perhaps after two or three hours the committee began to see daylight as to the question which they would have to try. There was nothing placed before them for their guidance in the nature of pleadings, as was the case in any proceedings before an ordinary court. The parties who went before them ought at least to be required, in the first instance, to put in a written statement of facts, showing what their case was, what they proposed to prove, and what they asked for, and some officer of the House should be appointed to whom those statements of facts should be referred, and who should deal with them very much as a judge in chambers dealt with pleadings which were objected to for some reason or other. By that means the inquiry before the committee would be simplified, and its labours considerably lightened.

Mr. AXTON said that the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means had proposed an amendment to prevent any other member of that House except himself from being a referee, and as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means could only be chairman of one of those courts, the result would be that other courts would be set up in no way connected with that House, and in which no member of that House would sit, so as to be able afterwards to afford it any information which might be required respecting the proceedings of one of those courts. If the proceedings of one of those courts, acting without the presence of a member of the House, should be in any way impeached, there would be no one in Parliament to explain

them, unless, indeed, the referees were to be summoned to the bar of the House. Thus, persons not responsible to the House would be made absolute masters of the proceedings of the House.

Mr. ROEBUCK doubted whether the House was now in a position safely to alter the whole private legislation of the country. If the subject was postponed there would be ample time at the beginning of next session to consider fully what changes ought to be made in the private bill legislation. The hon. and learned member moved that the debate be adjourned for a month.

Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Selater-Booth, and opposed by Colonel W. Patten and Mr. Lowe.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Roebuck's motion.....	14
Against	51

Majority 37

Mr. GIBSON hoped that the Chairman of Ways and Means would not think it necessary to press his amendment, because members of the House might be found willing to act as referees without payment, and it would be unadvisable to pass a resolution precluding their appointment.

After some discussion,

Mr. MASSEY withdrew his amendment, as he found that the sense of the House was in favour of the matter being left open.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that, at present, the suggestion was that the Chairman of Ways and Means and three referees should form two courts, so that the casting vote must necessarily be exercised by the chairman in case of any difference of opinion. This was the more to be regretted as the subjects to be decided by the courts were such as to involve much litigation and expense, and the House would find the same scheme brought before them year after year in consequence of the dissatisfaction which the decision of one person must necessarily give. He suggested that each court should be composed of not less than three.

This was agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD moved that the chairman (second court) should be a member of the House.

The amendment was subsequently agreed to.

Mr. GRIFFITH proposed to add as a proviso that no such referees, being a member of the House of Commons, should receive any salary.

The proviso was agreed to.

On the consideration of rule 86 C (as to salaries of referees), Captain JERVIS thought it would be better to omit the whole order.

The order was then put and negatived.

On order 86 D, which prescribes the rules of practice and procedure shall be made by the Chairman of Ways and Means.

Sir J. SHELLEY moved that only one counsel should appear before the referees on each petition.

Sir M. PETO asked whether any counsel at all were necessary? Surely the solicitors and agents could do all that was wanted.

Colonel W. PATTEN said it was at the suggestion of the parliamentary agents themselves that counsel were to be admitted. The Chairman of Ways and Means, however, would be empowered to regulate the proceedings before the referees.

Dr. BRADY said that the parliamentary agents were interested in the employment of counsel, and was of opinion that, by excluding counsel, business would be facilitated and the expenses reduced.

Mr. LOCKE said that he supposed the hon. gentleman would like the parties to toss up which side should win. The employment of counsel was for the interest of the parties, who naturally desired that their case should be stated in the best manner, and the right ought not to be restricted.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD supported the proposal that only one counsel should be allowed to appear. It would not be desirable to leave it to the Chairman of Ways and Means, who was himself a barrister, to adopt what might appear an invidious rule to his profession.

Mr. INGHAM thought the proposal of the hon. baronet a reasonable one.

Mr. COX pointed out that, by allowing only one counsel to appear in each petition, the promoters would have but a single counsel against perhaps half-a-dozen retained for different petitioners against the bill.

Captain JERVIS thought the restriction a most salutary one, for the result would be the employment of one counsel, who would stay throughout the proceedings and attend exclusively to the case.

Order 86 D as amended was then agreed to.

On the consideration of Order 86 E, which was as follows,—

"The referees shall inquire into all or any of the following matters, as to which parties petitioning against any bill desire to be heard in opposition—viz., 1. In the case of bills of the second class for authorising the construction of works, the engineering details of the undertaking, the efficiency of the works for the proposed object, and the sufficiency of the estimate for executing the same. 2. In the case of bills for authorising a new line of railway, the statistics of the traffic proposed to be accommodated. 3. In the case of waterworks bills, the nature and amount of the existing and the proposed source of supply, the quality of the water in each case, and the provisions as to storage reservoirs. 4. In the case of gas bills, the quality of the gas, the existing supply and its price, the amount of pressure, the cost of production, and the modes of testing the purity and illuminating power of the gas."

Colonel W. PATTEN said he would strike out No. 2, which he was informed would give rise to discussion, and bring it forward for consideration early next session.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the inquiries contemplated in No. 1 would really place the whole bill within the jurisdiction of the referees, whose decision was to be practically without appeal.

Sir M. PETO moved the postponement of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, which would be better inquired into next session.

Colonel W. PATTEN said that if these paragraphs were struck out, the omission would make perfect nonsense of the whole scheme. The facts into which the referees were to inquire had nothing to do with the merits; they were only the facts upon which the merits depend.

After some further conversation clause 2 was omitted and the standing order as amended was agreed to.

Colonel W. PATTEN then moved the adoption of standing order 86 F, which was as follows:—

"So soon as the inquiry into the matters referred to them upon any bill has been completed, the referees shall make their report upon the same to the House, and the report shall thereupon stand referred to the select committee on the bill. No further evidence shall be taken by the committee to prove or disprove any of the facts reported by the referees."

Mr. GIBSON moved the insertion, after the word "House," of the words "stating the facts on which their opinion is founded." He thought it but right that the select committee should be put in possession of that information.

The amendment was agreed to.

The standing order was then agreed to.

Colonel W. PATTEN then proposed standing order 86 G:—
"The select committee to which any bill has been referred may, subject to the approval of the Chairman of Ways and Means, refer any question arising in the course of their inquiry which they may deem suitable to be so referred to the referees for their decision; such questions to be stated in writing, and signed by the chairman of the committee. The referees, as soon as their inquiry has been completed, to return the question, with their decision certified thereon, to the chairman."

On the motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, the order was amended by the insertion of the words "of fact" after the words "refer any question."

The standing order as amended was then agreed to.

On the motion of Colonel W. PATTEN, orders 113 and 113 A were omitted, and in the place of order 113 A was inserted the following order:—

"If, at any time after the committee on a bill shall have been formed, a quorum of members required by the standing orders cannot attend in consequence of any of the members who shall have duly qualified to serve on such committee having become incompetent to continue such service by having been placed on an election committee, or by death, or otherwise, the chairman shall report the circumstances of the case to the House in order that such measures may be taken by the House as shall enable the members still remaining on the committee to proceed with the business referred to such committee, or as the emergency of the case may require."

Mr. SCOTFIELD moved the first of a string of resolutions having for their object to bring about a more stringent inquiry into the *bona fides* of deposits and subscriptions. Ultimately, however, on the suggestion of Mr. Massey, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. TORRENS proposed a new order providing that all peti-

tions connected with private bills should be printed and laid before the select committees to which the bills were referred, but on the suggestion of Mr. Massey, it was postponed until next session.

The old standing orders were then ordered to be repealed, and the resolutions just agreed to were ordered to be the new standing orders.

RECORDING OF TITLES (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND, leave was given to bring in this bill, which was read a first time.

Pending Measures of Legislation.

RECORDING OF TITLES BILL (IRELAND).

(Continued from p. 768.)

PART II.

How Lands are subjected to the Provisions of this Act. The nature of the Title acquired, and how recorded.

16. All lands included in any conveyance or declaration of title which shall be granted by the Landed Estates Court after this Act shall come into operation shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

17. Registrar of deed to note the bringing of land under the provisions of this Act.

18. Conveyances and declarations of title to be in duplicate, with map.

19. Requirements as to maps.

20. Form of declaration of title.

21. The Recorder of Titles shall keep a book called "The Record," and shall bind up therein one original of each conveyance and of each declaration of title granted by the Court, or which shall be issued by him, and upon any "conveyance" or "declaration of title" so granted being marked by the Recorder of Titles, with the volume and folium of the record in which it is so embodied, every estate or interest comprised thereunder shall be deemed and taken to be recorded under the provisions of this Act; and every transfer, incumbrance, dealing, transmission, or matter affecting any estate or interest in any land under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed and taken to be recorded upon entry of memorandum thereof by the Recorder of Titles upon the folium of the record appropriated to such land.

22. Every memorandum entered in the record shall indicate the land affected thereby, the nature of the transaction or matter, the names and descriptions of the parties; and shall refer by number or symbol to the instrument of contract or other authority for recording the same, and shall be signed by the Recorder.

23. Estates and interests in land, and all incumbrances, dealings, and matters affecting the same, shall take priority among themselves, according to the order of time in which they are recorded; and shall have priority over all other estate or interest whatsoever; and the person named in such record as seized of, taking, or owning any estate or interest, shall be deemed and recorded owner thereof.

24. Title of recorded owner indefeasible.

25. Estates Court may cancel record of ownership upon fraud being proved, saving the case of ownership recorded upon dealing *bona fide* for value with fraudulent owner.

26. Purchaser not to be affected by notice of unrecorded dealings.

27. In any suit for specific performance brought by a recorded owner of any land against a person who may have contracted to purchase such land, not having notice of fraud, the recorded conveyance, declaration of title, or certificate of recorded ownership shall be held in every court of law or equity to be conclusive evidence that such recorded owner has a good and valid title, and shall entitle such recorded owner to a decree for the specific performance of such contract.

28. Informality not to prejudice entry in record.

PART III.

How Land, under the Provisions of this Act, may be Leased Incumbrance, Transferred, and otherwise dealt with.

29. No deed or instrument shall be effectual to pass, incumber, deal with, or affect any estate or interest in land, subject to the provisions of this Act; but upon receipt of any instrument of contract or other instrument, in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and of the proper fee for each case prescribed, the Recorder of Titles shall record the transfer, incumbrance, dealing, or matter specified in such instrument, in manner hereinbefore provided; and thereupon the estate or

interest shall pass or become incumbered, dealt with, or affected in manner, and subject to the covenants, conditions, and contingencies specified in such instrument, or by this or any other Act declared to be implied in instruments of the like nature.

30. Instruments shall be in form authorised by the Landed Estates Court, and shall set forth the nature of the estate or interest intended to be created or dealt with, and except in cases when declaration of title is required, or when endorsed upon the instrument evidencing the title of the recorded owner, shall be in duplicate, and shall, for description of the land, refer to the folium of the record constituted by the conveyance or declaration of title thereof, and shall contain a map, or refer to a map of the portion of land to be dealt with; and in every such instrument there shall be implied against the party transferring, incumbering, or dealing, the covenant that he will do such acts, and execute such instruments as, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may be requisite to give effect to all covenants, conditions, and purposes expressed in such instrument, or by this Act declared to be implied in instruments of a like nature.

31. Every covenant and power to be implied in any instrument by virtue of this or any other Act, may be negated or modified by express declaration in such instrument; and in any declaration in an action for breach of any such covenant, the covenant alleged to be broken may be set forth; and it shall be lawful to allege that the party against whom such action is brought did so covenant precisely in the same manner as if such covenant had been expressed in words in such instrument, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding; and every such implied covenant shall have the same force and effect, and be enforced in the same manner as if it had been set out at length in such instrument.

32. Recording memorandum to be indorsed on instruments of title. Certificate of record to be indorsed upon instruments of contract, and to be evidence. Originals of instrument of contract to be filed, duplicates to be returned.

33. How instruments of contract to be attested and how proved.

34. Seal of corporation substituted for signature.

35. Joint owners to be joint tenants. Tenants in common to receive distinct certificates.

36. Whenever land under the provisions of this Act is intended to be leased or demise for a life or lives, or for a term of years exceeding three years, the recorded owner and the lessee shall execute a contract for lease in the form prescribed by the Act; and the lease shall not be binding as against the owner of any incumbrance, unless he shall consent thereto, or the lease be executed under a power lawfully enabling the lessor in that behalf; and in every lease where recorded in manner hereinbefore provided there shall be implied such agreements, powers, and rights, as are declared to be implied in leases under "The Landlord and Tenant and Amendment Acts, Ireland, 1860."

37. Recorder to note particulars of re-entry in the record.

38. Lease may be surrendered by indorsement by lessee with concurrence of lessor. But no lease, subject to incumbrance, shall be so surrendered without the consent of the incumbrance.

39. Whenever any land or estate or interest in land under the provisions of this Act is intended to be incumbered as security in favour of any mortgagee, or as security for the payment of an annuity, rentcharge, or sum of money in favour of any chargee, the mortgagor, or chargee shall execute a contract for mortgage or charge in such form as may by any general order of the Landed Estates Court be prescribed; and every such instrument shall contain an accurate statement of the estate or interest intended to be mortgaged or charged, together with a statement of all other incumbrances affecting the same, if any.

40. Recorded incumbrances under this Act shall have effect as security, but shall not operate as a transfer of the land thereby incumbered, and, in case of default, the incumbrancer, after notice in writing, may enter into possession, or may distrain, or may apply to a Judge of the Landed Estates Court for an order authorising the sale of such land.

41. Upon such application and proof to his satisfaction of default made and notice served, judge to order the sale of incumbered land, or of any part thereof, unless within a time, to be appointed by such judge, a sufficient sum be paid into court to satisfy moneys due upon such incumbrance, together with the costs occasioned by such proceedings and sale; and the purchaser shall be deemed the recorded owner of such land, and shall hold the same free from all claims and equity of re-

demption on the part of the incumbrancer, or of any person claiming through or under him, except the estate or interest of the recorded owner of any prior incumbrance.

42. Recorded owner of incumbrance of leasehold entering into possession liable to lessor.

43. Upon the production of a receipt or other instrument signed by the recorded owner of any incumbrance, and attested as hereinbefore provided, authorising the release of the whole or any part of the land from the whole or portion of the principal sum or annuity secured, the Recorder of Titles shall record such release, and thereupon the land, or the portion thereof, as the case may be, shall cease to be liable for or to be subject to such principal sum or annuity, or the portion thereof, expressed to be discharged by such record; and upon proof of the death of an annuitant, the Recorder of Titles shall enter on the proper folium of the record a memorandum releasing the land from such charge, and thereupon the land shall cease to be liable for, or subject to, such annuity or sum of money, and in either such case as aforesaid the Recorder of Titles shall cancel the instrument evidencing the title of the recorded owner of such incumbrance; provided that no incumbrance which may become vested in the owner of an estate of inheritance in the land charged therewith shall merge by reason thereof without the express direction of such owner entered in the record.

44. When land is intended to be transferred, or any easement or incorporeal right is intended to be granted or transferred, the recorded owner may execute a "contract for transfer" in such form as may by any general orders of the Landed Estates Court be prescribed, giving an accurate description of the estate, interest, easement, or right, intended to be transferred or granted, and of all leases and incumbrances to which the same may be subject, and in every such instrument there shall be implied the covenant by the transferee that he will pay the rent, principal sum, interest, annuity, or rentcharge, or other charge to which the land, estate, or interest therein specified as to be transferred, may be liable, and will indemnify and keep harmless the transferor from and against all liability in respect to any covenants to which the said transferor was liable as attaching to such land, estate, or interest.

45. The transferring owner shall at the same time deliver up the instruments bearing certificate of recorded title to be cancelled by the Recorder of Titles, who shall make out to the transferee a declaration of title to the land comprised in such contract for transfer, and also when required by the transferring owner shall make out to him a declaration of title for any balance or portion of land remaining over and above the quantity transferred.

46. Whenever any easement or incorporeal right in or over any and other than an annuity or rentcharge is intended to be annexed to, used, and enjoyed with other land, under the provisions of this Act, the Recorder of Titles shall enter the memorandum creating such easement or "incorporeal right" upon the folium of the record constituted by the conveyance or declaration of title to the land to which such easement or incorporeal right is to be annexed, as well as on the folium appropriated to the land on or over which it is to be exercised.

47. The recorded owner may vest estate jointly in himself and others without limiting any use or executing any assignment.

48. The Recorder shall not enter in the record any notice of trusts, whether expressed, implied, or constructive, but trusts may be declared by any instrument or deed, which instrument or deed, or a duplicate, or an attested copy thereof, may be deposited with the Recorder of Titles for safe custody and reference, but shall not be recorded.

49. Insertion of the words "no survivorship" operative to prevent a less number of trustees than those recorded dealing with the land without order of court.

50. The Judge shall cause notice of intention to issue order to deal with lands under section 49 to be advertised.

51. The transfer of any land to be held by the transferee as trustee, or any beneficiary or other persons claiming estate or interest in land, by devolution in law or otherwise, may lodge caveat, and any such caveat may be withdrawn.

52. Notice of caveat to be given, and caveator may be summoned to show cause.

53. So long as any caveat shall remain in force, prohibiting the transfer or other dealing with land, the Recorder of Titles shall not record any dealing with the land, estate, or interest in respect to which such caveat may be lodged.

54. Compensation for lodging caveat without reasonable cause.

55. Any incumbrance or lease notified, or any conveyance

or declaration of title from the Landed Estates Court, placed under the provisions of this Act, may, with the consent and under the direction of a judge of the said court, be transferred or otherwise dealt with, or may be discharged or surrendered by the forms and procedure prescribed in this Act.

56. Crown lands.

57. A married woman entitled to her separate use, and not restrained from anticipation, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a *feme sole*; and where any person who (if not under disability) might have made any application, given any consent, done any act, or been party to any proceeding under this Act, is a minor, idiot, or lunatic, the guardian or committee of the estate respectively of such person may act; where there is no guardian, it shall be lawful for the Landed Estates Court to appoint a guardian for the purposes of any proceedings under this Act; and where the Court sees fit, it may appoint a person to act as next friend of a married woman, for the purpose of any proceeding under this Act, and from time to time remove or change such next friend.

PART IV.

Manner in which Transmissions are to be Authenticated and Recorded.

58. Upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of the recorded owner of any land under the provisions of this Act, the assignees of such bankrupt or insolvent shall be entitled to be recorded as owners in respect of the same, and upon entry of appointment, assignees shall be deemed owners, but subject to equities under which the bankrupt or insolvent held the same.

59. Mortgagee of the leasehold interest of an insolvent may be entered as transferee of lease.

60. The Recorder of Titles shall enter on the proper folium of the record proof of marriage of female owner, and also upon the instrument evidencing the title of such female owner when produced to him for that purpose, the name and description of her husband, the date of the marriage, and where solemnized, the day and hour of the production to him of the register or other sufficient evidence of such marriage; and the husband of such female owner shall, unless such land be held for her separate use, be entitled to be recorded as co-proprietor in right of his wife.

61. Transmission of charge or lease on death of owner to be entered on the record and on the lease or other instrument evidencing title to the estate or interest transmitted, and upon such entry being made the executors or administrators shall be deemed the recorded owners of such charge or lease.

62. Court of Probate may issue certificate of intestacy; and it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, with such advice and assistance as is provided by the Probates and Letters of Administration Act, Ireland, 1857, to make rules and orders for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

63. The devisee, heir-at-law, or other person claiming any estate of freehold in the land of a deceased owner, may apply to the Landed Estates Court to be recorded owner of such estate.

64. The Landed Estates Court may reject such application, or cause notice thereof to be advertised and to be served on such persons, or posted at such places, as they may think fit, appointing a time, not less than three months, after which the particulars of such transmission may be recorded.

65. Transmission to be recorded and declaration of title to issue in accordance with directions of Court.

66. Persons recorded upon transmission by death to hold subject to equities, but for purposes of dealing to be deemed recorded owners.

67. Remainderman or reversioner may be recorded as such.

68. When any person is recorded as joint owner with his wife, of an estate in fee-simple in right of his wife, if such person die in the lifetime of his wife, and before any transfer of such estate, or if such wife die in the lifetime of her husband, and the said husband be entitled as tenant by the courtesy, or upon the death of any person recorded, together with any other person as joint owner of the same estate or interest in any land, or when the life estate in respect to which any declaration of title has been issued, has determined, and the estate recorded as next in remainder or reversion has become vested in possession, or the person to whom such declaration of title has been issued has become entitled to the said land for an estate in fee-simple in possession, the Recorder of Titles may, upon the application of the person entitled, and proof to his satisfaction of any such occurrence as aforesaid, record such person as owner of such estate or interest, in manner hereinbefore prescribed for recording a like estate or interest upon a transfer or transmission.

SCOTLAND.

COURT OF SESSION.

July 25.—*Graham v. The Western Bank*.—In this case, which has been four days under trial in the Court of Session, the jury has given unanimously a verdict for the pursuer. The effect of this decision is that Colonel Graham is entitled to restitution from the liquidators of the Western Bank, of the sum originally paid for shares in the bank purchased by him in August 1850, and also of the two calls made on these shares by the liquidators, on the ground that he was "induced to purchase shares by false and fraudulent representations made by the bank as to the state of its affairs."

—*Burns v. Allan & Co.*—The verdict of the jury in the new trial of this case reverses the decision given by a jury in December last. The case bears on the law of hypothec. In 1862 Messrs. McCulloch and McKergow were due to Mr. P. Graham Burns rent for his farm of Hobbsland, Ayrshire. Of them, or of one of them, Messrs. Allan & Co., grain-merchants, Ayr, purchased a quantity of oatmeal, the produce of the farm. The pursuer claimed of Messrs. Allan the value of the meal in virtue of his right of hypothec. This decision establishes his claim.

—*Jardine's Trustees v. The Carron Company*.—Three cases in connection with the Carron Company have substantially been settled by the compromise arranged in this case. In one case the claim of the pursuer is to be settled by the Company making a payment of £10,000; and the two others by payments of £5,000 and £3,000 respectively; the pursuers in all the three cases withdrawing the charges made by them of misapplication of the funds of the Company.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY—COMPENSATION.

A special jury, before Sheriff Gordon, after a seven days' trial, has awarded to Sir William Gibson Carmichael, as proprietor of Hailes Quarry, the sum of £5,272, as the value of the large block of rock forming part of the quarry beneath the line of the Caledonian Railway. It may be mentioned that the tender of the Company was £7,005; and that the professional valuations ranged from £2,300 to about £32,000.

IRELAND.

RIGHT OF ATTORNEYS TO APPEAR AS ADVOCATES IN SESSIONS APPEALS.

CLONMEL, July 22.—*O'Loughlin v. Cusack*.—In this case Mr. Tandy appeared for the appellant, and two attorneys appeared for the respondent. The first of these gentlemen having examined the respondent, the other was about to cross-examine the next witness, when his Lordship interposed, and stated that he could not allow him to proceed. The twelve judges, at a meeting held to consider the question, had resolved that only one attorney would be heard in civil bill cases. The appeal was accordingly proceeded with, Mr. Walsh, the attorney who first appeared, alone conducting respondent's defence.

COLONIAL TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

The following is the memorial to the Treasury, mentioned in our leading columns this week:—*THE WAJ*
To the Secretary of the Treasury.

July 1863.

Sir,—As solicitors having had occasion to conduct business in the West Indian Incumbered Estates Court, we venture to represent to her Majesty's Government, through you, the great inconvenience arising from the situation of the court at Westminster, where at present the judicial business is transacted, and the official auctions held.

The nature of the business over which the Court has jurisdiction embraces the official transfer of land, and the marshalling of the incumbrances thereon, involving the principles of equity and conveyancing, and the district of Lincoln's-inn is fully recognized in the legal profession as the centre of all such business, as the Chancery courts sit there, and it is there that almost all equity and conveyancing counsel have their chambers.

From the records of the court it appears that of the several London legal firms or practitioners who have hitherto conducted business in the court, not one have or has offices further west than Lincoln's-inn-fields, whilst most have offices

in and around Lincoln's-inn, and several further east, in the vicinity of the Bank of England.

Much loss of time is necessarily involved in attendances at Westminster by counsel, solicitors, and their clerks, involving additional expense and delay to the clients. So much has this inconvenience been felt, that the Chief Commissioner has frequently, on the request of the parties interested, adjourned the hearing of matters to his private chambers in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn, while the officers of the court have gone out of their way to produce and deliver documents in such last-mentioned locality, and but for their invariable efforts to facilitate business, much additional inconvenience would have been experienced.

All auctions are conducted at Westminster, where merchants and others mostly engaged in the City are obliged to attend, some having difficulty even to find the locality of the court, while the accommodation afforded is insufficient and inconvenient, and the only means of access is up a narrow stone back stair case, three storeys high, lit in part with gas. It is believed that the official auctions would be better attended if held at Lincoln's-inn, or on some occasions at one of the well-known auction marts in the City.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted and urged that the sittings of the Court should be transferred to a suitable locality in or near Lincoln's-inn, and that the official auctions should be held there, or in such place in the City as the commissioners may in each case appoint. We are, &c.,

FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

CHAS. DRUCE & SONS.

HUNTER, GWATKIN, & HUNTER, Lincoln's-inn.

WHITTAKER & WOOLBERT, 12, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

POWELL & Co., Staple-inn.

WM. BRAIKENRIDGE & SONS, 16, Bartlett's-buildings.

BELL, STEWARD, & LLOYD, 49, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

HY. WM. BULL, 25, Ely-place.

BOYS & TWEEDIES, Ely-place.

CARDALE, LIFFER, & RUSSELL, 2, Bedford-row.

ROBERT MARSHALL, 7, Leadenhall-street.

SYMES & SANDILANDS, 33, Fenchurch-street.

T. K. EDWARDS, 3, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C.

ASHURST, MORRIS, & KNIGHT.

LEVER & SON, 15, Bedford-row.

TUKE & VALPY, 17, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

JOHN HAWLEY, 8, Coleman-street, E.C.

THOS. F. HILL, P.W.S.

STREPHENS & SON, 30, Bedford-row, W.C.

FOREIGN TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

ITALY.

The Tribunal of First Instance at Florence has nonsuited the Russian Ambassador in his action against M. Antonio Guidi, responsible editor of the *Nazione*, for publishing articles of an insulting character towards the Emperor of Russia. The tribunal founded its judgment on the consideration that, although the Ambassador is the representative of his sovereign for all diplomatic purposes in connection with the Italian Government, yet that he cannot be regarded as the special agent of that sovereign in any purely personal and individual matter.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

MICHAELMAS EDUCATIONAL TERM, 1864.

Prospectus of the lectures to be delivered during the ensuing Educational Term, by the several Readers appointed by the Inns of Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

The reader will trace the history of our Constitution from the reign of Charles the First down to the last period which the time allotted to each course of lectures will allow him to reach.

He will dwell on the legal history of each reign, as recorded in the Statute Book, the State Trials, and the Reports.

In his private classes he will pursue the same plan, from the reign of James the Second to the close of that of William the Third, and then return to the early history of our Constitution.

The books to which he will constantly refer are Rapin's History; Blackstone's Commentaries, Edition by Kerr; Hallam's Constitutional History; Chapter on the Constitution in Hallam's Middle Ages; Bredie's History; Burnet's Memoirs;

Lord Clarendon's History and Correspondence; May's History; State Trials; Somers' Tracts; Lord St. Leonards' Preface to Gilbert on Uses; Milton's Prose Works; Matthew Paris; Sullivan's Lectures; Cressy on the Constitution.

EQUITY.

The Reader on Equity proposes to deliver, during the ensuing Educational Term, two courses of public lectures (there being six lectures in each course) on the following subjects:—

An Elementary Course.

- I.—On the Origin and Nature of the Feudal System, the Private Jurisdictions to which it gave rise, and their influence on Judicial Procedure in England.
- II.—On the Establishment and History of the Court of Chancery.
- III.—On the Limits of the Equitable Jurisdiction, and on Appeals from Decisions of the Court of Chancery.
- IV.—On the Jurisdiction in Lunacy.

An Advanced Course.

- I.—On Judicial Procedure in General.
- II.—On the Principles of Equity Pleading.
- III.—On the Maxims of Equity.
- IV.—On the Jurisdiction of Courts of Equity concurrent with that of Courts of Law.

In the Elementary Private Class, the subjects discussed will be—The Creation and Incidents of Express Trusts, and the Remedies for Breaches of Trusts.

In the Advanced Private Class, the Lectures will comprehend—Implied and Resulting Trusts, and the Doctrine of Equitable Conversion.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

The Reader on the Law of Real Property, &c., proposes to deliver, in the ensuing Educational Term, two courses of public lectures (there being six lectures in each course) on the following subjects:—

Elementary Course.

The Effect of the Statutes known as Lord St. Leonards' and Lord Cranworth's Acts upon the Law of Real Property.

Advanced Course.

The Proprietary Rights of Husband and Wife.

I.—The Common Law Doctrine.

II.—The Equity Doctrines.

III.—Marriage Settlements.

IV.—Separate Estate—Separation Deeds—and Judicial Separation.

In his private classes, the Reader on the Law of Real Property will, with his Elementary Class, endeavour to go through a course of Real Property Law, using the work of Mr. Joshua Williams as a text-book; and with his Advanced Class, the Reader will examine and comment upon cases selected from Mr. Tudor's Leading Cases in Conveyancing.

JURISPRUDENCE, THE CIVIL LAW, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Reader on Jurisprudence, the Civil Law, and International Law proposes, in the ensuing Educational Term, to deliver six public lectures upon the following subjects:—

I.—The Influence of the Roman Law upon the Principal Systems of Modern Jurisprudence, and particularly upon the Systems of England and her Colonies.

II.—The Historical Development of the Roman Law.

III.—The Present State of the Law of Commercial Blockade, and the Expediency of its Amendment.

In his private class, the Reader will commence the course of Roman Civil Law, with the consideration of the Roman Law of Contracts, using Sandars' edition of "Justinian's Institutes," and the "Systema Juris Romani" of Maekelday, as text-books, and contrast it with the modern French law upon the same head.

The Reader, in his private class, will also discuss points of International Law relating to the rights and obligations of neutrals, using the work of Wheaton as the text-book, and referring to the works of the principal modern jurists, the decisions of the Admiralty and Prize Courts of England and America, the debates in Parliament, and State papers relating to the cases under discussion.

COMMON LAW.

The Reader on Common Law proposes to deliver, during the ensuing Educational Term, two courses of six public lectures each, upon the following subjects:—

Elementary Course.

- I.—The Proper Method of Studying Law, by Reference to Principles and Leading Cases.
 - II.—The Nature and Origin of our Common Law, into what Departments it is Subdivided.
 - III.—How and to what extent Personal Liberty and the Rights of Property are Protected at Common Law.
- Advanced Course.**
- I.—The Sources whence our Common Law has been Derived, as indicated in the Judgments of our Courts.
 - II.—Maxims and Principles to which our Common Law Conforms, as Exemplified by Cases.
 - III.—The Respective Functions of Judge and Jury, and the Method of Judicial Reasoning.

With his Elementary Private Classes, the Reader will trace out the leading sub-divisions of our Common Law—civil, quasi-criminal, and criminal. He will also examine those portions of the Statutory and Customary Law which concern the liberty of the subject and rights of property, using for reference the following books:—"Stephen's Commentaries" (last edition) and "Broom's Commentaries" (last edition).

With his Advanced Private Class, the Reader will specify and explain the leading maxims of our Common Law, and show how they may be usefully applied by the practitioner. He will also minutely investigate the respective functions of judge and jury, and, in connection therewith, will examine the more important rules of evidence, using as text-books—"Broom's Legal Maxims" (fourth edition) and "Taylor on Evidence" (fourth edition).

TABLE OF THE DAYS AND HOURS FOR THE DELIVERY OF THE PUBLIC LECTURES AND FOR THE ATTENDANCE OF THE PRIVATE CLASSES.

READERS—LAW OF COURT.	DAYS AND HOURS OF MEETING.			
	Public Lectures.	Private Lectures.	Private Lectures.	Private Lectures.
The Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History. Classes meet in the Readers' Reading Room.	Wednesday, 2 p.m. First Lecture, 9th November.	Tuesday, 10 a.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Thursday, 10 a.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Saturday, 10 a.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.
The Reader on Equity. Classes meet in the Readers' Reading Room.	Thursday, Elementary Lecture at 2 p.m. First Lecture, 10th November.	Monday, 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Wednesday, 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Friday, 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.
The Reader on the Law of Real Property, &c. Classes meet in the North Library.	Friday, Elementary Lecture at 2 p.m. First Lecture, 11th November.	Monday, 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Wednesday, 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Friday, 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.
The Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law. Classes meet in the Middle Temple Library.	Friday, 2 p.m. First Lecture, 11th November.	Tuesday, 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Thursday, 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Saturday, 4 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.
The Reader on the Common Law. At the Inner Temple Hall. Classes meet at the Inner Temple Hall.	Monday, Elementary Lecture at 3 p.m. First Lecture, 14th November.	Tuesday, 4 p.m. & 10 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Thursday, 4 p.m. & 10 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.	Saturday, 4 p.m. & 10 p.m. First Class meets on the 10th Nov.

NOTES.—The Educational Term commences on the 1st November, and ends on the 22nd December.

The first public lecture of this course will be delivered by the Reader on the Constitutional Law and Legal History, on Wednesday, the 9th November, at 2 p.m.

The first meeting of each private class will take place on the usual morning or evening after the first public lecture on the same subject.

Students who have been unable to attend a lecture or class of either of the Readers, and desire dispensation as a qualification for call to the bar, should make application, with an explanation of the cause of such absence, in writing, to the Reader during the course, or immediately after the delivery of the last public lecture of the course; and the Reader's report thereon, together with the application, will be forwarded to the Council of Legal Education, who alone have the power of granting dispensation.

The Council have resolved that in no case shall students be allowed to change from the Elementary to the Advanced Courses of Lectures or Classes, or *vice versa*, while qualifying for call to the bar, or for the examinations on the subjects of lectures.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

SOLICITORS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Solicitors' and General Life Assurance Society will be payable at the office on and after the 10th of August next.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A prospectus has been issued of a company which may in course of time become extremely useful to the profession. We allude to the EXPRESS PENNY PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY, which proposes to establish an hourly delivery within a radius of twelve miles at an uniform rate of one penny, which is to be prepaid by a stamp. As soon as the company is established it will no doubt afford great facilities for the conveyance of briefs and papers, and it may be easily made of the greatest convenience to those who wish to send the same parcel to and fro several times in the same day, each time at the cost of one penny, without the intervention of a messenger.

THE ANTHROPOGLOSSOR.—The room in St. James's-hall, long enlivened by the Christy's Minstrels, is now devoted to a singular exhibition, bearing the above title. Entering the room the spectator finds his attention attracted by a large waxen head, bearing no slight resemblance to the late M. Jullien, with something like a silver funnel stuck into its mouth. This head does not stand on a pedestal, but is sustained by gilded chains suspended from the ceiling. At the first glance it might be taken for a very idealized "Aunt Sally," but on closer inspection the spectator will perceive below the bust a small glass case containing some sort of mechanical apparatus. To an aperture in this case the exhibitor applies a key, and after a winding-up process has been duly accomplished, a pair of little bellows are seen to work, and the sound of a human voice, singing the music and words of a song, quite as distinctly as any flesh and blood vocalist, issues from the mouth of the head. Six songs, terminating with "God save the Queen," constitute the entire entertainment. Two other heads, likewise with funnels in their mouths, may be observed at the back of the room, but these are not yet brought into active operation. When their musical education is complete we may possibly be favoured with duets and trios.

FINED FOR NOT ATTENDING CHURCH.—Isaac Watson, servant with Mrs. Harrison, Driffield Wold, was summoned before the Rev. G. T. Clara, the Rev. R. H. Foord, and Mr. J. Grimston, and charged by George Lyon, Mrs. Harrison's manager, with refusing to attend church on Sunday, being requested by his mistress to do so. The defendant was ordered to attend some place of worship, and to pay expenses, 9s. 6d.—*Eastern Morning News.*

The Faculties of Law at Vienna and Munich have declared in favour of the hereditary rights of the Prince of Augustenburg to the Crown of the Duchies.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.—During the year preceding the 11th of April, 1864, there were in the London and the seven district Courts of Bankruptcy 351 bankruptcies, in which the creditors removed the proceedings from the court under composition deeds, &c., while 137 bankruptcies were annulled under such resolutions. There were 231 managers appointed to act under supervision of the creditors. Of orders made by the commissioners for the sale of bankrupts' effects, before the appointment of assignees, there were 2,590; and 973 sales took place by public auction, 1,030 by private contract; in 115 cases no sale took place, while in many cases the orders were made under a discretionary power. In no case have bankrupts' estates sustained losses by the failure or defalcation of the creditors' assignees, nor have the creditors' assignees been debited with the twenty per cent. interest allowed under the 175th section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861. During the period between October, 1861, and April, 1864, there has been one instance in which loss was sustained by the failure of the solicitor to the creditors' assignees. In the same time there have been 1,540 pauper cases and prison adjudications, in which no creditors' assignee was chosen, and in 1,394 of them no assets have been received. The official solicitor appointed by the Lord Chancellor to act in the London court in petitions presented in *forma pauperis* and in cases where no creditors' assignee has been appointed received in fees in the same time a net income of about £1,330 a year, after deducting his expenses for clerks' salaries, office expenses, and disbursements in the transaction of the business.

NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—A Parliamentary return, moved for by Lord Overstone, shows that between the beginning of last year and the 18th of May in this year, 1,176 new joint-stock companies, with limited liability, were registered, and the total number of shares created reached the enormous number of 13,348,401. There is, however, some qualifications of this statement in a note appended to the return, to the effect that the registrar of joint-stock companies is unable to state how many of the shares have been really subscribed for. The persons who registered these companies had only subscribed for 672,399 shares.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—On July 28, at 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Spencer Percival Butler, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
CLARKSON—On July 20, at Bewdley, Worcestershire, the wife of Richard Clarkson, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.
HAYNES—On July 19, at Wimbledon, the wife of Freeman Oliver Haynes, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
HIGGINS—On July 22, at No. 4, Harrier-road, South Hampstead, the wife of J. Napier Higgins, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
MUNBY, On July 24, at Pendleton, Manchester, the wife of Frederick J. Munby, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.
NELSON—On July 28, at 13, Vanbrugh-park, Blackheath, the wife of Albert O. Nelson, Esq., of Doctors'-commons, of a daughter.
WOOD—On July 27, the wife of Charles Wood, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAGNELL-LISTER—On July 28, at the Old Church, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, Captain F. Bagnell, H. M.'s 12th Regiment, to Emily Grace, only child of the late George Arthur Lister, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
FORD-HESELTINE—On July 20, at Winttingham, Lincolnshire, Wharton Ford, third son of the late John Ford, Solicitor, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, to Louisa Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Heselstine, Esq., of Woraby, in the same county.
WILLIAMS-SANCTUARY—On June 26, at St. Mary's Church, Horsham, Joshua Strange Williams, of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Joshua Williams, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Caroline Helen, fourth daughter of Thomas Sanctuary, Esq., of Roffey-park Farm, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON—On July 22, at the Rookery, Horncastle, Edward Babington, Esq., Solicitor, aged 69.
BROWN—On April 14, at Bangalore, in the East Indies, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late John Brown, Esq., formerly Barrister, of Dublin, and late of Madras.
COMPIGNE—On May 10, at Brisbane, Queensland, Alfred Compigne, Esq., late of Reading, Berks, Solicitor.
ESDAILE—On July 21, in his 85th year, James Eadale, Esq., of 24, Upper Bedford-place, Russell square.
HUSON—On July 15, at 7, Duncan-terrace, Islington, George John Huson, Esq., of 4, King-street, Cheapside, Solicitor, aged 54.
KEMMIS—On July 20, at his house, in Kildare-street, Dublin, William Kemmis, Esq., formerly Crown Solicitor and Solicitor to the Treasury in Ireland.
MEREWETHER—On July 22, at his residence, Castlefield, Wilts, Mr Sergeant Merewether, D.C.L., Recorder of Reading.
MILLER—On July 26, at Ashford House, near Staines, Alexander Miller, Esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.
TAPRELL—On July 23, at his residence, 7, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park-gardens, William Taprell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple.

VICARS—On July 18, at Llandudno, suddenly, Henley Vicars, Esq., of Rugby, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, in the 67th year of his age.

UNCLAIMED STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of Stock heretofore standing in the following Names will be transferred to the Parties claiming the same, unless other Claimants appear within Three Months:—

BARNARD, CHARLES WILLIAM, General Post-office, Esq. £49 17s. 4d. New Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by Charles William Barnard.
HAWTAYNE, CHARLES SIBTHORP JOHN, Catton, Norfolk, Rear Admiral R.N., deceased. Five dividends on sums of stock in Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by Rev. William Gambier Hawtayne, administrator.
HUNT, Captain JOHN, 22nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. £360 ss. New South Sea Annuities.—Claimed by said Captain John Hunt.
PEACH, Rev. JAMES JARVIS, Holme, Pierpoint, Prebendary of Oxton, and GEORGE HODGKINSON, Barrow, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, Esq., deceased. Eight Dividends, on a sum of £355 9s. 9d. Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by James Peach Peach, sole executor of Rev. James Jarvis Peach, deceased.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

TUESDAY, July 26, 1864.

Worship, Starling Day, & Alfred Taylor, Lpool, Solicitors. July 23.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

TUESDAY, July 26, 1864.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

East of England Bank.—Petition for winding-up, presented July 21, to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Aug 3. Greville, St Swithin's-lane, Solicitor for the petitioner.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

British and Foreign Cork Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented July 23, to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Aug 3. Devonshire, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Solicitor for the petitioner.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented July 22, to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Aug 3. Cowdell & Grundy, Abchurch-lane, Solicitors for the petitioner.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1864.

Chittenden, Andrew, St John's-terrace, Regent's-park, Esq. Sept 10
 Lever & Son, Bedford-row.
 Ellis, Wm, Penylan, Montgomery, Yeoman. Oct 1. Sherwood, Leamington.
 Giles, Hy, Nettlebed, Oxford. Sept 17. Hedges, Wallingford.
 Gorbell, Chas Hy, Braintree, Essex, Schoolmaster. Aug 10. Holmes & Son, Bocking, Essex.
 Grayson, Harrison, Southport, Lancaster, Master Mariner. Aug 24.
 Heneage, Geo, Fieschi, Hainton Hall, Lincoln, Esq. Aug 20. Farrer & Co, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Rhodes, Abia, Wakefield, York, Wire Worker. Sept 3. Inanson & Banks, Wakefield.
 Williams, Saml, Berthilwyd, Denbigh, Farmer. Aug 20. Minshall, Oswestry.

TUESDAY, July 26, 1864.

Bell, Mary, Openshaw, nr March, Spinstar. Aug 27. Partington & Allen, Manch.
 Bull, Richd, Weedon Beck, Northampton, Horse Dealer. Sept 1. Roche, Dventry.
 Comer, Jas, Colton, Norfolk, Farmer. Sept 1. Taylor & Son, Norwich.
 Corsa, Jas, Shorehitch, Clothier. Sept 1. Pritchard, Coleman-st.
 Habbardfield, Ann, Tulse-hill, Brixton, Widow. Sept 30. Peck & Downing, Basinghall-st.
 Mence, Richd Mugg, Commandry, Worcester, Esq. Sept 23. Domville & Co, New-sq, Lincoln's Inn.
 Palin, John, Hadley, Salop, Cattle Dealer. Sept 1. Phillips.
 Tutton, Francis, Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, Gent. Aug 23. Schultz, Dyer's-bldgs, Holborn.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1864.

Bruton, Chas, Exeter, Attorney-at-Law. Oct 29. Woolmer & Hirtzell M.R.
 Freeman, Bettina Clementina, Connaught-ter, Edware-rd, Spinster. Oct 29. Dunnage & Sass, M.R.
 Harrison, Richd, Warrington, Lancaster. Oct 26. Hargreaves & Hargreaves, M.R.
 Haywood, Richd, Hooton Levett, York, Yeoman. Oct 29. Ellison & Haywood, V.C. Wood.
 Liebenrood, Lucy Christina, Grove-end-rd, St John's-wood, Spinster. Nov 18. Finch & Hancock, V.C. Stuart.

TUESDAY, July 26, 1864.

Dobson, John Lloyd, Kidderminster, Carpet Manufacturer. Oct 29.
 Talbot & Dobson, M.R.
 Graham, Jas, Bengal, M.D., Surgeon E.I.C. Nov 2. Graham & Parsons, V.C. Wood.
 Hankins, Thos, Newent, Gloucester, Gent. Nov 14. Hankins & Hankins, V.C. Stuart.
 Orme, Edwd, Milton, Kent, Esq. Oct 29. Orme & Orme, M.R.
 Stevens, Valentine, Bell-yard, Carey-st, Law Bookseller. Oct 29. Bradbury & Stevens, M.R.
 White, Wm Hy, Park-pl, Peckham, Gent. Nov 1. Ward & White, V.C. Stuart.

Assignments for Benefit of Creditors.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1864.

Gillett, Jas, Whitney, Oxford, Licensed Victualler. July 19. Harrison & Lewis, Old Jewry.

THURSDAY, July 26, 1864.

Hewitt, Alf, Monkwell-st, London, Warehouseman. July 13. Sole & Co, Aldersbury.
Moore, Geo Edwd, & Wm Hy Moore, Birm, Metal Rollers. July 5. Fitter, Birm.
Williams, Jas, Hasfield, Gloucester, Builder. June 28. Wilkes, Gloucester.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1864.

Ambrose, Edmund, & Ann Wilderspin, Cambridge, Coachmakers. June 24. Asst. Reg July 22.
Alhmuty, Christopher Rigbye, Stanley-villas, Fimlico, Gent. July 13. Comp. Reg July 20.
Aughton, Richd, Preston, Builder. June 22. Comp. Reg July 20.
Bailey, Hy, Trump-st, Cheapside, Warehouseman. June 22. Comp. Reg July 19.
Bailey, Richd, Redhill, Surrey, Blacksmith. June 22. Comp. Reg July 19.
Barnes, Jas, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Grocer. July 1. Comp. Reg July 22.
Barnett, Elias, Torquay, Lodging-house Keeper. July 1. Comp. Reg July 19.
Bebenna, Thos, Swansea, Boot Maker. July 5. Comp. Reg July 22.
Brewster, Wm, Dover, Jeweller. June 24. Comp. Reg July 20.
Cochrane, Chas, Cable-st, Wellclose-sq, Corn Dealer. June 22. Comp. Reg July 20.
Cotsworth, Jas, Levenshulme, Lancaster, Builder. July 4. Comp. Reg July 21.
Cowley, John Thos, Nuneaton, Warwick, Grocer. June 30. Comp. Reg July 21.
Cross, Wm Coleman, Bexley-heath, Kent, Draper. June 28. Comp. Reg July 19.
Duncan, Thos Bradford, Draper. June 8. Comp. Reg July 16.
East, John, Northampton, Currier. June 25. Asst. Reg July 19.
Grellet, Hy Robt, Savage-gardens, London, Merchant. July 21. Comp. Reg July 22.
Ham, Cyril Hy, Oxford, Grocer. June 28. Asst. Reg July 22.
Houchin, Wm Wynne, Powell-st, Goswell-rd, Engineer. June 29. Comp. Reg July 20.
Jansen, Chas Theodor, Albany-st, Middx, Comm Agent. July 8. Comp. Reg July 19.
Kemp, Cornelius, Ipswich, Suffolk, China and Glass Dealer. July 2. Comp. Reg July 21.
Laurie, Thos John, Lavenham, Suffolk, Grocer. June 23. Comp. Reg July 21.
Lock, Saml, Plymouth, Boot Maker. July 4. Comp. Reg July 22.
Lord, Jonathan, Leicester, Market Gardener. July 18. Comp. Reg July 21.
Pretjohn, Nicholas, Worthy, Devon, Yeoman. June 24. Asst. Reg July 21.
Schiller, Jacob, Cambridge-heath, Boot Manufacturer. July 13. Comp. Reg July 20.
Smith, John Edwd, & Hy Bailey, Trump-st, Cheapside, Manufacturers. June 22. Comp. Reg July 20.
Wallis, Thos, Basford, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. July 11. Asst. Reg July 21.
Whitehead, John, Bramley, Leeds, Sizing Boiler. June 28. Asst. Reg July 22.
Willing, John Wotton, Brixham, Devon, Innkeeper. June 24. Comp. Reg July 20.
Wilson, Joshua Hy, & Jas Wilson, Cornholme, Lancaster, Bobbin Manufacturers. May 31. Asst. Reg July 22.
Withers, Chas, Nottingham, Lace Dealer. June 21. Comp. Reg July 19.

TUESDAY, July 26, 1864.

Adkin, John, Nottingham, Coal Dealer. June 25. Comp. Reg July 23.
Barker, Jas, Market Drayton, Salop, Haberdasher. July 1. Asst. Reg July 25.
Bristle, John, Bristow-st, New North-rd, Turner. June 25. Asst. Reg July 23.
Clark, Thos Prior, Braughin, Hertford, Farmer. June 25. Comp. Reg July 23.
Eaton, Geo, Tamworth, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. June 25. Asst. Reg July 23.
Emanuel, Solomon, Borough-rd, Surrey, Marine Store Dealer. July 4. Comp. Reg July 22.
Fowles, Jas, Manach, Smallware Manufacturer. July 7. Comp. Reg July 22.
Fox, Geo, Lpool, Gas Fitter. June 29. Inspectorship. Reg July 25.
Franks, Hy, Bolton, Lancaster, Cabinet Maker. June 25. Release. Reg July 23.
Fry, Saml Gurney, Leadenhall-st, Ship Broker. July 9. Arr. Reg July 26.
Fulton, Edwd, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, Grocer. June 27. Comp. Reg July 23.
Gandy, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, General Dealer. June 28. Comp. Reg July 23.
Goach, Geo Carver, Norwich, Plumber. June 23. Comp. Reg July 22.
Hamley, Edmund Gilbert, Bodmin, Cornwall, Gent. July 4. Comp. Reg July 23.
King, Fredk, Freemantle, nr Southampton, Dealer in Horses. July 23. Comp. Reg July 26.
Kitson, John, Congleton, Chester, Innkeeper. June 28. Comp. Reg July 26.
Langham, Georgiana Fras, Alfreton, Derby. July 7. Comp. Reg July 23.
Marsden, Luke, & Thos Astley Cook, Booksellers, Blackburn. June 28. Asst. Reg July 23.
Matthews, Richd, & John Williams, Plymouth, Potato Merchants. June 27. Comp. Reg July 26.
Netherpor, John, Louth, Lincoln, Surgeon. June 29. Comp. Reg July 23.

Nunn, Wm, Coventry, Grocer. July 8. Comp. Reg July 26.
Parker, Geo Wm, Sioane-st, Knightsbridge, Baker. July 18. Comp. Reg July 26.
Pritchard, Edwd, Chester, Joiner. July 1. Comp. Reg July 23.
Rose, Thos Baily, Stoke-upon-Trent, Esq. June 28. Asst. Reg July 26.
Thorpe, Thos Durrant, Croydon, Clerk in H. M. Custom House, London. June 30. Arr. Reg July 23.
Walden, Wm, Chorley, Chester, Draper. June 28. Comp. Reg July 23.
Williams, David, Conway, Carnarvon, Grocer. June 18. Comp. Reg July 23.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1864.

To Surrender in London.

Barnes, Thos Count, Castle-st, Leicester-sq, Licensed Victualler. Pet July 19. Aug 2 at 1. Beard, Basinghall-st.
Baton, Philip Hy, Dartmouth Park-rd, Kentish-town, Professor of Music. Pet July 19. Aug 2 at 1. Watson, Clement's-lane.
Besley, Jas, Fulham-rd, Chelsea, out of business. Pet July 31. Aug 2 at 11. Newman, Suffolk-lane.
Browne, Tobias Rustat, Gracechurch-st, General Commission Merchant. Pet July 19. Aug 2 at 12. Miller, Cophall-ct.
Dickenson, John Wm, a prisoner in Horseman-gate-lane. Pet July 19. Aug 2 at 11. Tonge, Red Lion-sq.
Durrant, Mary, Dartford-rd, Dartford, Widow. Pet July 20. Aug 2 at 11. Carpenter, Coleman-st.
Fletcher, Robt, Bayham-rd, Camden-town, Clerk. Pet July 19. Aug 8 at 11. Lawrance & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Horley, Edwd, Upper Whitcross-st, St Luke's, Baker. Pet July 9. July 26 at 1. Hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Hutton, John, Deptford, Kent, Working Engineer. Pet July 19. Aug 2 at 2. Heathfield, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Jones, Saml Brent, Hertford, out of business. Pet July 19. Aug 2 at 2. Lawrance & Co, Old Jewry.
Lane, John, Silver-st, Notting-hill, Baker. Pet July 18. Aug 2 at 1. Branwell, Scott's-rd, Cannon-st.
Mayhew, Wm Libbis, Blackwater, Southampton, Grocer. Pet July 2. Aug 2 at 1. Richardson, Old Jewry-chambers.
Shaw, Hy Thos, John-st, Tottenham-ct-rd, Dealer in Marine Stores. Pet July 18 (for pau). Aug 2 at 12. Aldridge.
Sumpter, Hy, Whitmore-rd, Hoxton, Stone Mason. Pet July 20. Aug 2 at 2. Biddle, Chancery-lane.
Turner, Wm, Stepney-caseway, Middx, Cheesemonger. Pet July 14 (for pau). Aug 2 at 12. Aldridge.

To Surrender in the Country.

Amor, Geo Wm, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Cook. Pet July 16. Portsmouth, Aug 2 at 11. Paffard, Portsea.
Armstrong, Jonathan, Crook, Durham, Grocer. Pet July 14. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug 8 at 12.30. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Baker, Wm, Spitspill, Somerset, Butcher. Pet July 29. Bridgewater, Aug 10 at 10. Reed, Bridgewater.
Barnes, Hy, Lincoln, Tailor. Adj July 12. Lincoln, Aug 4 at 11. Brown & Son, Lincoln.
Behenna, Edwd, Truro, Cornwall, Carpenter. Pet July 18. Truro, Aug 6 at 11. Marshall, Truro.
Bennett, Thos, New Fletton, Huntingdon, Shopkeeper. Pet July 16. Peterborough, Aug 3 at 11. Smedley, Peterborough.
Bicknell, Wm Hy, Swansea, Tailor. Pet July 20. Bristol, Aug 5 at 11. Simons & Morris, Swansea.
Burrows, Geo, Chilwell, Nottingham, Lace Agent. Adj July 19. Birm, Aug 2 at 11.
Clarke, John, Nottingham, Bonnet Front Manufacturer. Pet July 19. Birm, Aug 2 at 11. Heath, Nottingham.
Clarke, Thos, Birm, Fruit Dealer. Pet July 19. Birm, Aug 29 at 10. Parry, Birm.
Cox, Chas, Sheffield, Assurance Agent. Pet July 18. Sheffield, Aug 10 at 1. Mason, York.
Davis, Wm, Birm, Working Jeweller. Pet July 15 (for pau). Warwick, Aug 29 at 10.
Deane, John, Whitworth Mill, nr Halifax, Maker-up of Worsted. Adj July 12. Aug 1 at 11.
Henson, Wm, Swanington, Leicester, Publican. Pet July 18. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Aug 1 at 10. Dewes, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Hirst, Richd, Batley, York, Joiner. Pet July 15. Leeds, Aug 1 at 11. Scholefield, Batley, and Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
Hobbs, Wm, Alreley, Salop, Innkeeper. Pet July 19. Birm, Aug 8 at 12. Hardwick, Bridgnorth, and Wright, Birm.
Holman, Geo Wm, South Stoneham, Southampton, Blacksmith. Pet July 18. Southampton, Aug 3 at 12. Mackey, Southampton.
Johncock, Robt, Wickham Market, Suffolk, Plumber. Pet July 15. Woodbridge, Aug 4 at 11. Welton, Woodbridge.
Johnson, Joseph, Watford, Northampton, Confectioner. Pet July 30. Daventry, Aug 3 at 11. White, Northampton.
Lamyman, Geo, Birm, Hay and Straw Dealer. Adj July 18. Birm, Aug 1 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
Debnam, Edwin Hy, Plymouth, Boot Maker. Pet July 6. Exeter, Aug 3 at 11. Edmonds & Sons, Plymouth.
Elgood, Wm, Leicester, Insurance Agent. Pet July 15. Leicester, Aug 18. Chamberlain, Leicester.
Farr, Geo, Kingston-upon-Hull, Fishmonger. Adj July 13. Kingston-upon-Hull, July 29 at 11. Reed, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Graham, Wm, Ainstable, nr Penrith, Farmer. Pet July 30. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug 5 at 12. Hodge & Harie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Greaves, Robert, Kingston-upon-Hull, out of business. Adj July 13. Kingston-upon-Hull, July 29 at 12.
Gregory, Wm, Manch, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet July 18. Manch, Aug 2 at 9.30. Law, Manch.
Lister, Saml, Willenhall, Stafford, Victualler. Adj July 11. Wolverhampton, July 29 at 12.
Mabeon, Wm, Ecclesfield, nr Sheffield, Butcher. Pet July 18. Sheffield, Aug 10 at 1. Mason, York.
Marks, John, Lower Mytton, Worcester, Cooper. Pet July 18. Birm, Aug 4 at 12. Wilson, Worcester.
Maynard, Frank Sidney, Eastbourne, Plumber. Pet July 18. Lewes, Aug 4 at 10. Lamb, Brighton.

Mc Knight, Wm, Nottingham, Draper. Adj July 19. Nottingham, Aug 17 at 11.
 Messenger, John, Bethel, Cumberland. Pet July 11. Cokermonth, Aug 1 at 3. Moorhead, Cuckermouth.
 Milnes, Joseph, York, Joiner. Pet July 25. Halifax, Aug 2 at 10. Foster, Halifax.
 Morgan, Daul, Hitchin, Hertford, Grocer. Pet July 30. Hitchin, Aug 3 at 11.
 Morris, Thos, Manoeetter, Warwick, Ribbon Weaver. Pet July 19. Atherstone, Aug 5 at 11. Estlin, Nuneaton.
 Nicoll, Christopher, Bucknell, Hereford, Huntsman. Pet July 9. Abington, Aug 3 at 1. Chandler, Shrewsbury.
 Pilling, Marlin, Whitworth, nr Rochdale, Grocer. Pet July 19. Manch, Aug 4 at 12. Lomax, Rochdale, and Smith & Boyer, Manch.
 Poulton, Richd, Houghton Regis, Bedford, Licensed Victualler. Pet July 15. Luton, Aug 1 at 4. Simpson, St Alban's, Herts.
 Richardson, Silas Ledotha, Everton, Lpool, Clerk to a Newspaper Proprietor. Pet July 19. Lpool, Aug 3 at 3. Grocott, Lpool.
 Rimmer, Job, Colne, Lancaster, Saddler. Pet July 16. Colne, Aug 3 at 4. Backhouse & Whittam, Burnley.
 Stoker, Robt, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, Miner. Pet July 18. Stockton-on-Tees, Aug 3 at 12. Griffin, Middlebrough.
 Tagby, Cornelius, Clapham, Durham, Innkeeper. Pet July 16. Durham, Aug 3 at 12. Stafford, Durham.
 Voysey, Richd, Southsea, Hants, Boot Maker. Pet July 13. Portsmouth, Aug 2 at 11. Paffard, Portsea.
 Welch, Joseph, Birm, Watch Maker. Pet July 15 (for pau). Warwick, Aug 29 at 10.
 Wiggins, Wm, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, Grocer. Pet July 20. High Wycombe, Aug 4 at 11. Clarke, High Wycombe.
 Williams, Richd Courtney, Whitmore Reas, Wolverhampton, Soap Maker. Pet July 13. Wolverhampton, Aug 5 at 12. Bartlett, Wolverhampton.
 Young, Robt, Hertford, Confectioner. Pet July 19. Hertford, Aug 5 at 11. Armstrong, Hertford.

TUESDAY, July 26, 1864.

To Surrender in London.

Aldis, Robt, Timber Merchant, Prisoner in Horsemonger-lane Gaol. Adj July 20. Aug 6 at 1. Aldridge.
 Barnes, Jas, Arthur-ter, Caledonian-rd, Slaughterman. Pet July 21. Aug 6 at 12. Hill, Chancery-lane.
 Blake, Emily, & Julia Blake, St George's-ter, Bayswater, Boarding-house Keepers, Spicers. Pet July 19. Aug 6 at 11. Anderson & Stanford, St James-st, Bedford-row.
 Caarten, Pieter Bicker, St Dunstan's-hill, Custom-house Agent. Pet July 20. Aug 6 at 1. Labrow & Woodbridge, Mitre-ct-chambers.
 Dowsett, Wm Bage, Whitechapel-rd, Furnishing Ironmonger. Pet July 19. Aug 6 at 11. Turner, Whitechapel-rd.
 Dubach, John, Belgrave-ter, Piccolo, Comm Agent. Adj July 21. Aug 8 at 11. Aldridge.
 Duffell, Robt, Henry-st, Lambeth, Lamp Dealer. Adj July 20. Aug 8 at 11. Aldridge.
 Fletcher, Robt, Bayham-ter, Camden-town, Solicitor. Pet July 18. Aug 8 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Lamprell, Richd, Priory-grove, Stockwell, Land Agent. Adj July 20. Aug 11 at 1. Aldridge.
 Levy, Louis, Little Rutland-st, Whitechapel-rd, Tailor. Pet July 18. Aug 6 at 11. Chidley, Old Jewry.
 Lorberg, Wm, Wyld's-ter, Bermondsey, Manufacturing Chemist. Adj July 20. Aug 11 at 1. Aldridge.
 Martindale, John Wm, Watford, Herts, Builder. Pet July 20. Aug 6 at 11. Kimber & Ellis, Lancaster-pl, Strand.
 Mouslin, John, Gt Windmill-st, Haymarket, Saddler. Adj July 21. Aug 11 at 1. Aldridge.
 Newell, Geo, Ponder's-end, Middx, Market Gardener. Pet July 22. Aug 6 at 12. Marshall, Hatton-garden.
 Norden, Geo, New-cut, Lambeth, Shopman. Pet July 20. Aug 6 at 1. Padmore, Westminster-bridge-rd.
 Palmer, Richd Gibbs, Bicester, Oxford, Saddler. Pet July 19. Aug 6 at 12. Berry, Chancery-lane.
 Rise, Geo Constantine, Guilford-st, Russell-sq, Merchant. Pet July 20. Aug 6 at 12. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry.
 Rudd, Saml, Saville-pl, Lambeth, Paper Bag Maker. Pet July 21. Aug 6 at 12. Richardson, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Suggest, Hy Saml, Stockwell-ter, Clapham-rd, Baker. Pet July 21. Aug 6 at 11. Johnson, Clifford's-lane.
 Thompson, Jas John, Church-st, Deptford, Painter. Pet July 21. Aug 6 at 1. Bartley, Bucklersbury.
 Waud, Jas Haydn, Tooting-rd, Holloway, Music Teacher. Pet July 21. Aug 6 at 12. Wetherfield, Moorgate-st.
 Wells, John Jas, Leicester-pl, Leicester-sq, out of business. Pet July 21. Aug 6 at 11. Hill, Basinghall-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Barlow, Jas, Burslem, Stafford, Flint Grinder. Pet July 21. Birm, Aug 8 at 12. Walker, Burslem, and James & Griffin, Birm.
 Brown, Saml, Morley, Derby, Blacksmith. Pet July 21. Belper, Aug 11 at 12. Smith, Derby.
 Durke, John Rowland, Lpool, Foreman Cutter to a Tailor. Pet July 21. Lpool, Aug 5 at 3. Steble, Lpool.
 Evans, Geo Wm, Dartmouth, Boot Dealer. Pet July 21. Totnes, Aug 6 at 12. Kellock, Totnes.
 Forbes, John, New Swindon, Wilts, Tailor. Adj July 21. Bristol, Aug 5 at 11.
 Giovanniti, Thos, Manch, Eating-house Keeper. Pet July 22. Manch, Aug 15 at 9.30. Storer, Manch.
 Griffiths, John, Wolverhampton, Journeyman Tinner. Pet July 22. Birm, Aug 8 at 12. Allen, Birm.
 Griffiths, Wm John, Wolverhampton, Licensed Victualler. Pet July 23. Birm, Sept 16 at 12. Allen, Birm.
 Hardwick, Joseph, Wakefield, York, Joiner. Adj July 18. Wakefield, Aug 6 at 11. Barratt, Wakefield.
 Hesp, Richd, Ancients, Manch, out of business. Pet July 21. Manch, Aug 15 at 9.30. Crowther & Farrington, Manch.
 Jenson, Hy, Manch, Hosiery-maker. Pet July 16 (for pau). Lancaster, Aug 3 at 12. Gardner, Manch.

Jones, John David, Vicar of Llanfhaenger-y-Croeddi, nr Aberystwith. Pet July 22. Bristol, Aug 5 at 11. Atwood & Rowe, Aberystwith, and Brittan & Sons, Bristol.
 Laight, John, Wiltshire, Gloucester, Land Surveyor. Adj July 20. Bristol, Aug 5 at 11.
 Lord, Wm, Oldham, Cotton Waste Dealer. Pet July 20. Manch, Aug 11 at 12. Boote, Manch.
 Lowe, John, Bransford, Leicester, Gamekeeper. Pet July 19. Mallow, Mowbray, Aug 6 at 12. Law, Stamford.
 Orchard, Chas, Jun, Bristol, Livery-stable Keeper. Pet July 20. Bristol, Aug 5 at 12. Rogers.
 Orpe, Saml, Denstone, Stafford, Joiner. Pet July 20. Uttoxeter, Aug 3 at 10. Tomlinson, Ashborne.
 Page, Saml, Nottingham, Hosiery. Pet July 23. Birm, Aug 9 at 11. Hawkrick & Cockayne, Nottingham.
 Piercy, Cornelius, Brighton, Builder. Pet July 20. Brighton, Aug 3 at 11. Mills, Brighton.
 Renshaw, David, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, Shoe Maker. Pet July 22. Stockport, Aug 2 at 12. Howard, Stockport.
 Sheppard, Saml Unwin, Calverton, Nottingham, Schoolmaster. Pet July 23. Nottingham, Aug 17 at 11. Brown, Lincoln.
 Tasker, Richd, Ashton-under-Lyne, Engine Driver. Pet July 21. Ashton-under-Lyne, Aug 18 at 12. Drinkwater, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Tew, Robt, Leamington Priory, Warwick, Coach Builder. Pet July 2 (for pau). Warwick, July 30 at 10. Overell, Leamington.
 Thompson, Harry, Manch, General Smith. Pet July 21. Manch, Aug 15 at 9.30. Lamb, Manch.
 Webb, Chas, Garway, Hereford, Wheelwright. Pet July 21. Monmouth, Aug 6 at 10. Garrod, Hereford.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1864.

Langran, Francis, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-st West, Comm Agent. July 19.
 Mackenzie, Alex Wedderburn, Hendon, Middx, Captain in the Army, July 20.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT GARRAWAY'S.

July 19.—By CHORIN & SON.

Lease and goodwill of the Elephant and Castle, situate No. 1, King's-road, Camden-road—Sold for £1,820.
 Lease and goodwill of the Prince of Wales, situate in Elizabeth-street, Picnic—Sold for £2,500.

July 21.—By MESSRS. TOPPIS & ROBERTS.

Copyhold estate, situate near to Ongar, Essex, known as Shelley Bridge Farm, comprising a residence, farm buildings, 4 cottages, and about 95 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow lands—Sold for £5,000.

By Mr. ALFRED WILSON.

Improved rental of £60 per annum, with reversion, arising from the Albion public-house, situate in Sussex-street, Warwick-square, Picnic—Sold for £1,360.

By Mr. MARSH.

Leasehold dwelling-house, situate No. 1, Aberdeen-terrace, Grove-road, Bethnal-green—Sold for £280.
 Freehold residence, known as Prospect-villa, Central-hill, Upper Norwood—Sold for £1,460.
 Leasehold, 3 residences, situate in Park-road, St. John's-road, Haverstock-hill—Sold for £345.

July 22.—By MESSRS. WHITE & SONS.

Freehold estate, known as Westland, situate in the parish of Alford, Surrey, containing 45a 3r 50p—Sold for £790.
 Freehold estate, known as the Turtle's Farm, situate as above, and containing 67a 3a 22p—Sold for £1,580.
 Freehold title rent-charges commuted on farms and lands in the parish of Leigh, Surrey, at the sum of £117 per annum—Sold for £1,930.

By Mr. PEAKE.

Leasehold, 6 tenements, situate Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19, Cobourg-street, and Nos. 4 and 10, Bond-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £295.
 Leasehold, 2 tenements, situate No. 14, New-street, and No. 14, George-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £135.
 Freehold tenement, situate No. 6, Cobourg-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £290.
 Freehold, 2 tenements, situate Nos. 14 and 15, Bond-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £125.
 Freehold, 2 tenements, situate Nos. 10 and 11, Bond-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £190.
 Freehold, 2 tenements, situate Nos. 12 and 13, Bond-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £200.
 Freehold dwelling-house, being No. 5, Swan-lane, Rotherhithe—Sold for £230.
 Freehold tenement, being No. 6, Swan-lane, Rotherhithe—Sold for £230.
 Freehold, 2 tenements, being Nos. 4 and 5, Cross-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £230.
 Freehold dwelling-house, being No. 18, Adam-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £145.
 Freehold dwelling-house, being No. 19, Adam-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £150.
 Freehold tenement, being No. 70, Adam-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £140.
 Freehold tenement, being No. 71, Adam-street, Rotherhithe—Sold for £150.

By MESSRS. REHWORTH, JARVIS, & ANNOTT.

Freehold business premises with residence, situate No. 14, Tieborne-street, Regent-street, producing £300 per annum—Sold for £5,500.

By Mr. ROBERT REID.

Freehold and copyhold estates, comprising a copyhold property consisting of 28a 1r 17p of meadow land, situate at Mims Wash, Middlesex, a house and shop, stabling, 7 cottages and ground on the high road from London to St. Alban's, Herts, 6 freehold cottages and stabling at South Mims aforesaid, a well-secured copyhold rental of £10 per annum arising out of premises in Nightingale-lane, Limehouse, and a copyhold ground, being £12 per annum, secured on Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Globe-alley, Limehouse—Sold for £2,000.

AN INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY IS ALTOGETHER DIFFERENT FROM AN ORDINARY LIFE POLICY.

It is different in meaning, construction, and effect, being really an ASSURANCE-DEBENTURE, containing no conditions or limitations of any kind; while the validity of an Ordinary Policy can only be known after the death of the life assured, in consequence of the number and nature of the conditions by which it is fettered.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND.

TRUSTEES.

Andrew Gillon, Esq., of Wallhouse.
Samuel Hay, Esq., Banker, Edinburgh.
Henry Moffat, Esq., of Eldin.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

George Allison, Esq., Merchant, Dundee.
Colonel George Sackville Cotter, C.B., Lasswade.
Wm. N. Forbes, Esq., Dunottar Castle.
John Haig, Esq., Cameron Bridge.
Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Merchant, Dalkeith.
John Robertson, Esq., Gledswood, Dublin.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

William N. Fraser, Esq., of Tornaveen, Albany-street.
Henry Moffat, Esq., of Eldin.
James Ritchie, Esq., Wholesale Stationer.
Adam Morrison, Esq., S.S.C., York-place.
The Rev. Wm. Robertson, of New Greyfriars.
John Turnbull, Esq., of Abbey St. Bathans.

AUDITORS.

James Greenhill, Esq., Banker, Edinburgh.
David Marshall, Esq., Chartered Accountant.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. J. & J. Turnbull, W.S., Thistle-street.

MEDICAL ADVISER.—John H. Bennett, M.D.

BANKERS.—The Union Bank of Scotland.

MANAGER.—Alexander Robertson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Alexander T. Niven, Esq., C.A.

CHIEF OFFICES.

EDINBURGH.....13, QUEEN STREET.
LONDON.....54, CHANCERY LANE.

JAMES BENNETT, Resident Secretary.

Copies of the Company's Policy forwarded on application.

Castle-street, Southwark.—Valuable Estate (nearly equal to Freehold) near the new and important thoroughfare called Southwark-street, being the main road from Westminster to London-bridge, comprising the dwelling-houses, shops, timber-yard, and premises forming Nos. 50, 51, 52, and part of 53, Castle-street, Southwark-bridge-road, having a frontage of 73 ft. to Castle-street, and containing a ground area of about 14,300 ft., or nearly the third of an acre.

MESSRS. DRIVER & Co. will SELL by AUCTION, at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, City, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST, at ONE precisely, in One Lot (unless the same be previously disposed of by private contract), the above valuable ESTATE, which, on account of its extensive area, contiguity to water carriage, railway stations, and well-known leading thoroughfares, presents a very desirable site for the erection of manufactories or other commercial buildings. This valuable property may be considered equal to freehold, being held under a lease granted by the Bishop of Winchester's lessees, for a term of 61 years from 6th April, 1820, on three lives aged respectively 70, 68, and 60 years, or the survivor of them, at the very moderate ground-rent of £14 per annum, and arrangements have been made by the vendors with the freeholders (the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England), whereby the fee can be obtained by the purchaser on completion of the purchase.

Printed particulars may be obtained on the premises; at the Guildhall Coffeehouse; at the Estate Exchange, Change-alley, Cornhill; of Messrs. BENNETT, DAWSON, & THORNHILL, Solicitors, 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; of Messrs. RANDALL, MARTIN, & RANDALL, Solicitors, King's Bench-walk, Temple; and of Messrs. DRIVER & Co., Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, London, S.W.

In Chancery.—“Madder v. Turnley.”—Pembrokeshire, South Wales.
MESSRS. DRIVER & Co. have been appointed by the Judge to whose Court the above cause is attached to SELL by AUCTION, at the LION HOTEL, in the town of Pembroke, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST, at TWO for THREE o'clock precisely, in One Lot, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the cause of “Madder v. Turnley,” all that valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE called Wellaston-green Farm, late the property of Evelyn Mirehouse, Esq., deceased, and containing 178a. 2r. 2p. of arable and pasture land, with good homestead and suitable cottages, now in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Thomas, a respectable yearly tenant, at the low rental of £120 per annum. The estate is about four miles from the town and dock-yard of Pembroke, and is intersected by good roads, affording great convenience for the carriage of manure and produce. It is bounded principally by estates belonging to Mark Antony Saurin, Esq., and to Mrs. Stanley. The land-tax is redeemed, and the tithes are commuted at £15 5s. 8d. per annum.

Plans and particulars are in course of preparation, and may shortly be obtained at the Place of Sale; at the South Wales Hotel, Neyland; the White Lion Hotel, Tenby; or

Mr. G. J. SPICER, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 38, Cannon-street, London, E.C.; at the Estate Exchange, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; of Messrs. HARVEY & SONS, Land Agents, Haverfordwest; and of Messrs. DRIVER & Co., Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall.—Freehold Residences and Building Land, being Nos. 11 & 12, Kennington-terrace; Upper Kennington-lane, with orchard and garden ground adjoining, presenting suitable sites for the erection of shops, dwelling-houses, or manufacturing premises.

MESSRS. DRIVER & Co. are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, in Two Lots, the above desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, most advantageously situated, and well adapted for building purposes.

Particulars and plans may be had at the Inns in the neighbourhood; of Messrs. SHUM & CROSSMAN, Solicitors, 3, King's-road, Bedford-row; and of Messrs. DRIVER & Co., Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Hackney.—A desirable Leasehold Residence, called Havelock-villa, situate in King Edward's-road, South Hackney, close to the Victoria-park; let to Miss Edwards, a yearly tenant, at £70 per annum.

MESSRS. DRIVER & Co. will SELL by AUCTION, at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 26th AUGUST, at ONE precisely, a desirable LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, called Havelock-villa, containing five bed-rooms, dining, drawing, and breakfast-rooms, kitchen, and the usual domestic offices, forecourt enclosed by iron palisade fence, and good garden at rear, well stocked; held for an unexpired term of 70 years, at the moderate ground-rent of £2 5s.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. DRIVER & Co., Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, S.W.

Herts.—The Copped-hall Estate, an exceedingly desirous Freehold Residential Property, situate in the highly picturesque district between Totteridge and Hendon, within nine miles of the metropolis, and comprising an elegant mansion, with pleasure-grounds, walled gardens, cottages, buildings, and rich meadow lands; altogether about 180 acres, in a ring fence.

MESSRS. DRIVER & Co. are instructed to submit for SALE by AUCTION, in SEPTEMBER (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the beautiful MANSION and ESTATE of COPPED HALL, situate in the parishes of Totteridge and Hendon, about 9 miles from London, and within 2 miles of the Barnet Station on the Great Northern Railway. The new line to Edgware will, when completed, bring the estate within 20 minutes ride of the city or west-end, and a considerable portion of the property may be devoted to building purposes without interfering with the mansion and park (both of which are situate on an eminence, well screened by lofty timber), its value is greatly enhanced. The exterior of the mansion has recently been re-modelled and embellished by Cubitt, from designs by Kendall, and the interior decorations effectively carried out by Crace, the whole being in excellent order. It contains, on the upper floor, 6 bed-rooms and 2 dressing-rooms, besides servants' sleeping apartments; on the second floor, 6 best bed-rooms and 5 dressing-rooms, water-closet, &c.; on the ground-floor, noble entrance-hall and grand staircase, justice-room, dining-room 28ft. by 25ft. 6in., the wall covered with rare gobelet tapestry, breakfast-room 24ft. by 19ft. 6in., drawing-room 30ft. by 23ft., and 14ft. high, the walls being covered with damask silk, library 3ft. by 26ft., with beautiful covered ceiling, boudoir communicating with a conservatory 120ft. long, leading to a viney 60ft. long; greenhouse, orangery, and ornamental dairy. The domestic offices are ample and complete, and the cellars good; on the west side is a spacious enclosed carriage-yard, containing spacious coach-house, extensive stabling, and various out-buildings and offices, a farmyard, with cow-house, pigsties, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, &c. The premises are well supplied with spring and rain water. The pleasure grounds were laid out by an eminent landscape gardener, and are embellished with rare shrubs and noble trees, with fine avenues of lofty elms and varied walks, opening to a beautiful park of about 80 acres, studded with fine timber; there are six cottages and gardens adjoining Totteridge-common.

Particulars, with plans, are preparing, and may shortly be had; in the meantime, information may be obtained of Messrs. DRIVER & Co., Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, London, S.W.

In Chancery: “Madder v. Turnley.”—South Wales, parish of St. Mary, Pembroke.

MESSRS. DRIVER & Co. have been appointed by the Judge to whose Court the above cause is attached to SELL by AUCTION, at the LION HOTEL, PEMBROKE, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST, 1864, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in Eight Lots, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the cause of “Madder v. Turnley,” a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called Golden, late the property of Evelyn Mirehouse, Esq., deceased, and containing 97a. 3r. 3p. of first-class accommodation and building land, together with a good residence and several cottages, with large gardens, the whole lying immediately adjoining the rapidly increasing town and dock-yard of Pembroke, and having the advantage of direct railway communication with Tenby, one of the most charming watering places in the United Kingdom. The estate, which is now in the occupation of various yearly tenants, is free of land-tax, and the tithes are commuted at £22 2s. 6d., and it will be sold in convenient lots; suitable for occupation as accommodation land, or well adapted to building speculations.

Plans and particulars may shortly be obtained at the place of sale; at the South Wales Hotel, Neyland; the White Lion Hotel, Tenby; or Mr. G. J. SPICER, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 38, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

at the Estate Exchange, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; of Messrs. JOHN HARVEY & SON, Land Agents, Haverfordwest; and of Messrs. DRIVER & Co., Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, London, S.W.

ESTATES AND HOUSES, Country and Town
Residences, Landed Estates, Investments, Hunting Seats, Fishing and Shooting Quarters, Manors, &c.—JAMES BEAL'S REGISTER of the above, published on the 1st of each month, forwarded per post, or may be had on application at the Office, 909, Piccadilly, W.—Particulars for insertion should be forwarded not later than the 25th of each month.

L
na
e,
of
d-
x,
la-
C-
Y,
W-
n-
all
its
ru,
of-
an
u-
n-
is,
to
it
of
out
the
ed,
so
in-
n-
n-
n-
ed
the
th.
G.
rd,
re
er
as
ns
nd
he
ar-
7.
nd
le
the
y,
E.
ng
or
ci
for
u-
st
on,
wa,
ll.

THE
ing
the
pay
for